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24 NOVEMBER 1986

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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24 NOVEMBER 1986

# USSR REPORT

## POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

### CONTENTS

#### PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

Georgian Finance Minister Explains 'Unearned Income' Provisions (Demur Dvalishvili Interview; KOMUNISTI, 12 Jul 86)).....	1
Kirghiz Presidium Resolution on Problems in Medical Services (VEDEMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK, No 38, 17 Sep 86) .....	3

#### MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

Better Efforts to Counter Bourgeois Propaganda Urged (KOMUNISTI, 12 Aug 86) .....	8
--	---

#### RELIGION

Transforming Georgian Traditions Requires Ethnographic Work (Levan Pruidze; SABCHOTA KHELOVNEBA, No 8, Aug 86) .....	9
---	---

#### CULTURE

Press Conference With Cultural Leaders on Nuclear Moratorium (R. Chernyy, B. Yunanov; SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, 11 Sep 86)	11
Goals of New Cultural Foundation (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 10 Sep 86; SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, 11 Sep 86) .....	15
Bondarev Interviewed	16
Readers' Recommendations	17



Freylikh Comments on Cinema's 'Yoke' (S. Freylikh; SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, 11 Sep 86) .....	21
PRAVDA Editorial on New Working Procedures for Theaters (Editorial; PRAVDA, 6 Sep 86) .....	26
KOMUNISTI Eulogizes Honored Emigre Georgian Scholar (Kalistrate Salia; KOMUNISTI, 2 Aug 86) .....	29
Arts 'At the Barricades' Against Bourgeois Ideology (Nikoloz Dzhashi; SABCHOTA KHELOVNEBA, No 8, Aug 86) .....	29
SOCIAL ISSUES	
More Sociological Research Needed To Back Restructuring Drive (PRAVDA, 17 Sep 86) .....	31
IZVESTIYA Exposes Drug Abuse Among Athletes (M. Khazin; IZVESTIYA, 13 Sep 86) .....	34
Problems With Poppy Cultivation in Kazan Region Described (V. Leksin; SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, 13 Sep 86) .....	37
TuSSR: Drug, Alcohol Treatment Efforts Inadequate (TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 2 Sep 86) .....	43
Georgian Traffic Accident Rate, Need for Safety Program Noted (AKHALCAZRDA KOMUNISTI, 1 Jul 86) .....	46
Kutaisi Anti-Narcotics Efforts Lax; Sources Noted (KOMUNISTI, 4 Jul 86) .....	46
Georgian Academic Urges Less Vuz Enrollment, Privileges (V. Gogvadze; KOMUNISTI, 19 Jul 86) .....	47
Georgian Writer Assails Corruption, Money-Grubbing (Akaki Getsadze; KOMUNISTI, 23 Jul 86) .....	47
Hiring Migrants 'For Pennies' Persists in Georgian Rayon (D. Bitsadze; KOMUNISTI, 26 Jul 86) .....	48
Georgian TV Narcotics Drama 'Misapprehended' by Viewers (Giorgi Gvakharia; SABCHOTA KHELOVNEBA, No 8, Aug 86) ....	49
Experiment With LSD Depicted in Georgian Play (Temur Abulashvili; SABCHOTA KHELOVNEBA, No 8, Aug 86) ...	50
Size, Work of TuSSR Bureaucracy Criticized (K. Nurdzhanov; TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 19 Jul 86) .....	52

Work of Turkmen Sociologists Discussed (K. Dovletdurdyev; TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 18 Jul 86) .....	55
---	----

#### REGIONAL ISSUES

'One Third' of USSR Speculators in UzSSR (A. Buturlin; SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST, No 8, Aug 86)	58
Uzbek Local Soviets' Role in Territorial Development Explored (K. Yanovskiy; SOVETY NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV, No 8, Aug 86)	63
Ossetian Veterans of Afghanistan Profiled (Manana Kartoziya; AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI, 1 Jul 86) .....	66
Too Few Abkhazian Youngsters Choose Military School (L. Abashidze; KOMUNISTI, 4 Jul 86) .....	66
Tbilisi Language Institute Offers Basque (KOMUNISTI, 13 Jul 86) .....	67
Attempts To Thwart Family Contract Method in Georgian Rayon (Elgudzha Chaduneli; KOMUNISTI, 19 Jul 86) .....	67
Georgian Advertising Should 'Study Capitalist Techniques' (KOMUNISTI, 20 Jul 86) .....	67
Turkish Communists Publish Georgian Treatise on Economy (KOMUNISTI, 2 Aug 86) .....	68
Value of Separate Youth Housing in Georgia Questioned (Sh. Amashukeli; KOMUNISTI, 5 Aug 86) .....	68

/9986

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN FINANCE MINISTER EXPLAINS 'UNEARNED INCOME' PROVISIONS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 July 1986 carries on page 2 G. Chikvinidze's 2,300-word interview with Finance Minister Demur Dvalishvili concerning the main provisions and purposes of the "unearned income" law that just went into effect. Finance organs are responsible for registering persons engaged in lawful "individual activities" such as tutoring, physicians in private practice, certain kinds of work performed in the home, and the rental of living space or various kinds of property, and also for levying taxes upon such activities. The finance organs must collaborate closely with law enforcement agencies, Peoples Control units, and the like to ensure proper coordination and avoid duplication of effort. Some emphasis is made on the need for "prior control" [predvaritelnyy kontrol]. In this context, the ministry has set up a special group to conduct surprise inspections on automotive transport, vehicle prophylactoriums [avtoprofilaktoriya], movie theaters and other spectator facilities, trade outlets, and so on.

Minister Dvalishvili then lists a number of the main kinds of individual activity that are permitted or not. Of the unauthorized activities he singles out a number that apply expressly to Georgia and, in some cases, to republic-subordinated cities and towns. Certain activities that are generally prohibited are allowed for a few categories of invalids, housewives with young children, and such.

Much of the discussion focuses on the proper regulation and taxing of tutors, private physicians, workers in the home, and persons who rent housing or other property. Until now, persons of those categories who willfully concealed income to avoid taxes suffered no penalty but merely had to pay back taxes. From now on, administrative penalties can be exacted for a first offense--either a warning or a fine of 100 rubles. Repeat offenses are liable to criminal charges entailing 2 years of corrective labor or a fine of 200-1,000 rubles.

The minister notes that, unfortunately, not all administrative units, organs, and institutions (for example, scientific and educational ones) are undertaking to comply with their responsibilities. In some cases, officials have resorted to "a policy of intimidation" of persons known to be engaging in the proscribed activities but have neglected to report them. Finance organs have also been lax.

The final paragraphs deal with the provisions of the law calling for full disclosure [deklaratsiya] of citizens' transactions amounting to 10,000 rubles or more, or regarding individual houses and dachas costing 20,000 rubles or more. These provisions are a new phenomenon, and not all details have been worked out yet.

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CSO: 1830/96

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KIRGHIZ PRESIDUM RESOLUTION ON PROBLEMS IN MEDICAL SERVICES

Moscow VEDEMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 38, 17 Sep 86 pp 752-755

[Decree No 807 of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the Work of the Kirghiz SSR Soviets of People's Deputies on the Organization of Public Medical Services]

[Text] Having heard and discussed the report of Chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium comrade T. Kh. Koshoyev, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet notes that in executing the decisions of the 27th Party Congress and the June (1986) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviets of People's Deputies of the republic have been concentrating their principal attention on the realization of the plans for economic and social development, a further rise in the level of material well-being, the protection and strengthening of public health, and an improvement in their working, living, and recreational conditions.

Measures are being taken to develop a network of public health institutions, provide them with modern medical equipment, and introduce contemporary diagnostic and therapeutic methods. Comprehensive "Health" programs have been outlined for 1986 -- 1990 and are being implemented in the oblasts and in a number of cities and many enterprises. Regular outpatient-polyclinic and specialized medical assistance is being expanded. Medical services are being improved for rural inhabitants, and particularly for those residing in remote regions and cattle-breeding ranges. The supply of medicines to the public has been improved, and therapeutic-prophylactic institutions are now operating on a more convenient schedule.

At the same time, the efforts undertaken by the Soviets of People's Deputies and the Kirghiz SSR health departments in the organization of public medical assistance still do not satisfy today's requirements. Growth in the republic's network of therapeutic-prophylactic institutions has been extremely slow and their material-technical base has been weak, particularly in the rural areas. In many regions the number of hospitals, polyclinics, and pharmacies is less than 50 percent of the norm. A significant segment of the health institutions is located in premises that do not satisfy the necessary requirements. The republic organs are not giving adequate attention to the construction of polyclinics, hospitals, pharmacies, nurseries, and kindergartens, and pioneer camps.



Only 67 percent of the assignments for hospital construction were completed in the 11th Five-Year Plan period. The construction of health facilities in 1986 has also fallen short of the established plans. As of August 1 only 75 additional spaces for hospital beds were made available, which is only 23 percent of the planned level. The construction of health facilities in the city of Frunze and in Naryn and Osh oblasts is lagging far behind schedule.

The executive committees of the soviets are not demonstrating initiative and persistence in solving problems concerned with the cooperative use of funds from kolkhozes, sovkhoses, enterprises, institutions, and other organizations for the construction of health facilities. Appropriate medical services and public health services are not available at enterprises and in organizations of the USSR ministries of light industry, automotive industry, electrical equipment industry, electronics industry, and non-ferrous metallurgy industry that are located in the Kirghiz republic. In a number of enterprises inadequate attention is being given to reducing the level of gaseous and dust pollution of the air as well as noise and vibration levels.

The republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers as well as the executive committees of the local soviets are not being sufficiently demanding of plant supervisors with respect to the undeviating observance of the law on labor and machinery safety, plant sanitation, and the status of sanitation operations.

There have been serious omissions in the staffing of medical institutions. Physician staffing is particularly insufficient in the Osh and Talas oblasts. The situation with respect to adequate staffing of middle level medical personnel is poor. The executive committees of the soviets are not giving adequate attention to the permanent retention of medical personnel and providing them with essential housing and living conditions.

Many outpatient-polyclinic institutions are not appropriately organized with respect to the conduct of preventive examinations and clinical observations with the result that illnesses are often detected too late and medical treatment is not started in time. Instances of inattentive attitudes displayed by medical personnel toward patients and the careless performance of physicians' duties are alarming. There must be a significant improvement in the supply of medicinals, dressings, and bandages to the public.

The legal requirements with respect to mother and child protection are not being carried out satisfactorily. Preschool institutions are not being provided with the necessary amounts of milk and with the essential fat content. Public health education, particularly in the rural areas, has been insufficient.

The executive committees of the soviets and the health inspection organs are doing a poor job with respect to civic improvements and improved sanitation conditions at built-up localities.

The battle against drunkenness and alcoholism in the republic has not been an effective one.

The USSR Ministry of Health has not yet undertaken appropriate measures to staff the republic's health institutions with qualified medical personnel and to provide them with modern equipment and preparations. It also has not yet taken measures to raise the level of responsibility on the part of republic and local health authorities for the organization of timely and quality public medical assistance.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium hereby resolves:

1. To call the attention of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers to the significant omissions in the organization of public medical services and in the supervision of health institutions. To take urgent measures to eliminate the serious shortcomings noted in the present decree.

2. The Kirghiz SSR Soviets of People's Deputies are to examine the work undertaken on the strengthening and protection of public health and on satisfying the public's need for high quality therapeutic-prophylactic and medical assistance as one of the priority tasks established by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The attitude toward handling the health situation must be radically changed. Measures must be implemented to strengthen the material-technical base of health services in the shortest possible time, to expand the network and improve the operations of hospitals, polyclinics, children's hospitals, maternity homes, pharmacies, dispensaries, emergency and first-aid services, particularly in rural areas, and remote and mountain and steppe regions. More initiative must be taken to enlist for these purposes the resources of kolkhozes, sovkhoses, enterprises, institutions, and other organizations. Appropriate attention must be given to an improvement in the housing and living conditions of medical personnel.

Greater exactitude must be placed on health department and therapeutic-prophylactic institution supervisors and medical personnel for the timely, qualified rendering of high standard medical assistance, for intensified health education in labor collectives, teaching institutions, and citizen residences. Effective measures must be taken to improve preventive examinations, the timely detection of early forms of disease, their treatment, and thorough out-patient observation.



There must be a radical improvement in the application of health and sanitation measures among children and juveniles, pupils at schools and vocational-technical schools, and students.

Particular attention must be given to the medical service and medicinal needs of invalids, veterans of the Great October War, and labor veterans.

There must be a comprehensive analysis of the status of the battle against such social evils as drunkenness, alcoholism, and drug addiction. The state of affairs in each rayon and city should be analyzed, and a decisive, uncompromising battle must be waged to eradicate these ugly phenomena that are alien to our society.

3. The USSR Ministry of Health is to assist the republic's health authorities to improve therapeutic-prophylactic operations, strengthen medical services, provide qualified personnel for those services, secure contemporary equipment and preparations as well as help in the formulation of reliable diagnostic methods and in the improvement of therapeutic services.

4. The USSR ministries of the light, automotive, electrical equipment, electronics, and non-ferrous metallurgy industries, together with the USSR Ministry of Health and the cooperation of the All-Union Central Trade Union Council, are to devise and implement a set of measures for improving the working, living, and recreational conditions as well as the medical services for workers of enterprises located in the Kirghiz SSR.

5. The supreme soviet presidiums and councils of ministers of the union and autonomous republics as well as the local soviets of people's deputies are to implement specific measures designed to improve public medical assistance and the strengthening and protection of public health. More attention is to be given to expanding and strengthening the therapeutic-prophylactic base both at citizen residences and directly at the enterprises. This work is to be closely coordinated with a strengthening of efficient organization and discipline and the establishment of a healthy way of life.

6. The commissions for public health and social security, labor and living conditions for women, maternity and child care, and other permanent commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers are to devote greater attention to the execution of Party directives by ministries, state committees, and departments of the USSR as well as by soviet and economic organs of the union republics, that are designed to strengthen and protect public health and improve the working and living conditions of the Soviet people.

7. The editors of the newspaper IZVESTIYA and the journal SOVEY NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV are to give broader coverage of the work being done by the Soviets of People's Deputies and the health institutions on the organization of public medical services, prophylaxis, and reduction of morbidity.

8. Materials on this subject are to be sent to the USSR Council of Ministers for its review of the proposals presented therein concerning the protection and strengthening of public health in the republic.

9. A progress report on the execution of this decree is to be made to the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers of the republic by October 1, 1987.

Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium A. Gromyko.  
Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium T. Menteshashvili.

Moscow, the Kremlin, September 12, 1986  
No 5675 -- XI

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CSO: 1830/36

## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### BETTER EFFORTS TO COUNTER BOURGEOIS PROPAGANDA URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 August 1986 carries on page 3 T. Labartkava's 2,000-word article repeatedly emphasizing the danger posed by purveyors of hostile propaganda, and stressing the need for better counterpropaganda on the part of ideological cadres.

In this "media age," TV, radio, and the printed word are powerful tools for "converting" people, and "foreign ideologues" have made the airwaves and other media the theater of "World War Three." "Our ideological adversary" spreads falsehoods, lies, and rumors designed to sway the beliefs and world view of those citizens who are "ideologically unprepared." The bourgeois propagandists' major aims, furthered with the help of the special services, emigres, and "voices of the airwaves," include "discrediting the friendship of peoples of the USSR...and stirring ethnic strife...A recurring leitmotiv is the idea that the Soviet peoples were united by force."

It is essential that all citizens combat this "ideological sabotage," the results of which include tendencies toward "egotism, money-grubbing, corruption, and bureaucratism." It is essential that, in order to expose the concocters of subversion, ideological cadres be properly trained and "certified." They must have up-to-date information and orientation, be well-versed in bourgeois propaganda techniques, and have a deep understanding of Soviet domestic and foreign policies. Public opinion, as revealed in citizens' queries and letters, requires constant analysis. Counterpropaganda must be taken to the labor collectives, into the shops and onto the farms; there must be no let-up.

In one passage, the author suggests the desirability of setting up special courses for propaganda lecturers (in some VUZ or other), consisting of cycles of studies to examine, analyze, and debunk "bourgeois and revisionist concepts."

Final paragraphs sketch the vital tasks of ideological workers:

- (1) Provision of a solid grounding in the principles of Marxism-Leninism and a thorough study of party documents;
- (2) Recognition of the trends, themes, slogans, "emotional charge," and aims of bourgeois propaganda;
- (3) Recognition that bourgeois propagandists focus on psychological influence, pushing particular ideas that are beyond logic and scientific reasoning; and
- (4) Awareness that it is dangerous to underrate the effect of bourgeois propaganda.

RELIGION

TRANSFORMING GEORGIAN TRADITIONS REQUIRES ETHNOGRAPHIC WORK

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi SABCHOTA KHELOVNEBA [Soviet Art] in Georgian No 8, August 1986 carries on pages 22-31 Levan Pruidze's 6,000-word article arguing that efforts to "transform" [transformatsiya] entrenched Georgian religious traditions and practices and spread atheism have to a large extent foundered on an "unforgivable" lack of ethnographic knowledge and understanding of the old traditions, most of which go back much farther than Christianity, and the ancient functions they were generated to serve.

The Great October Socialist Revolution released the people from religious oppression, but "the administration of traditions" proved tougher to resolve, and the replacement of religious rituals and festivals with civil ones has run into numerous snags. Efforts along these lines are dated as follows: The 1920s and 1930s saw the creation of Soviet traditions. In 1950-1964, new forms were sought. Since 1964, the best forms have been selected, unified, and popularized.

There was no time for such efforts during the war, and in the turmoil of economic rebuilding afterward the clergy seized the opportunity to spread religious practices, which their "civil" counterparts could not match in terms of attractiveness and familiarity. Even nonbelievers were lured in.

Georgian efforts since the 1975 decree on harmful traditions have resulted in the introduction of numerous approved "folk festivals" on the local and republic level, marking the anniversary of some historical or recent figure of renown, harvest celebrations, and the like, and mostly ending in -oba (e.g., Tbilisoba, Ilioba, Vazhaoba [the last in honor of Ilia Chavchavadze and rustic poet Vazha Pshavela]). Almost every locality has at least one. There are local and republic-level commissions, and the Academy has a special coordinating center. Much work is also being done to eliminate "mob-scene" weddings and funerals, over-lavish gift-giving, and the drunken brawls that often result.

Unfortunately, all too many of these new -obas, which have "spread like weeds," lack genuine appeal, are the result of local officials "going through the motions," and do little to overcome religious vestiges. The very nice "Popular Festivals Calendars" that have been published since 1982 include some that are effective, many that are not.

If ancient pagan/Christian festivals and practices have survived to this day, it is because they grew originally out of people's vital needs, most

notably those having to do with everyday life, social relations, birth and marriage and death, work, and seasonal concerns of agriculture--most or all of which were felt to require propitiation of the supernatural. Perceiving this, those who centuries ago introduced and established Christianity (for example) shrewdly co-opted the various pagan deities, rituals, and festivals for their own purposes--without, however, essentially altering those elements of what proved to be a very ancient, sophisticated, and persistent system. "Pagan" in the case of Georgian traditions was by no means tantamount to "primitive," and in order to take hold, Christianity had to be "Georgianized."

It is this persistence and validity that must be taken account of if Georgian traditions now are to be "transformed," for they represent millenia of spiritual heritage. Specifically, what is needed is a thorough, profound study and analysis of them, from collection and collation to analysis and selection (of positive versus negative components). This is the task of Georgian ethnography, which has some excellent work to its credit in the past century but has lagged badly since the late 1930s. Ethnographers did more in the 1930s, in fact, than they have since. A very important monograph on the Svan calendar of festivals, published in 1939, was never followed up "for some reason." The compiler, ethnographer Vera Bardavelidze [1899-1970], who recruited a number of talented co-workers, mapped out the procedures, and distributed questionnaires for informants to complete, wrote at the time, "This effort, already too long delayed, was and is especially urgent in a time of our country's exceptionally rapid development and communist restructuring, when survivals of religion and all kinds of superstitions are being rapidly destroyed." This urgency, the author of the present article points out, is even more acute today, when practically no field research is being carried out, and little is published of what has been collected. Unless a concerted effort is launched now, by the year 2000 virtually nothing will be left to collect, study, and put to use.

At one time, at least some of the traditional "days" were published in the Church Calendar, which now is hardly to be found. Without having detailed data or descriptions of Georgian popular festivals, the author asks how they can be "transformed."

In one brief passage, the author notes that because of the gap between ethnographic studies and atheism efforts, "atheistic propaganda takes too little account of specific ethnic environments...[so that] in certain regions, the reactionary essence of religion is especially apparent [and] damages inter-ethnic fellowship."

There are seven bibliographic references to works by M. Gugutishvili, V. K. Sokolova, A. I. Zaleskiy, V. A. Gurko, V. Bardavelidze, and L. A. Chibirov.



## PRESS CONFERENCE WITH CULTURAL LEADERS ON NUCLEAR MORATORIUM

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 11 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[Article by R. Chernyy and B. Yunanov: "The Artist's Duty Is to Defend Peace: Reports from the Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] How does one rid mankind of the ominous shadow of a nuclear apocalypse, of slipping closer to thermonuclear catastrophe? Millions of people on all continents find the answer to that question in the numerous initiatives and proposals that are being made by the Soviet Union. At the same time that, from the lifeless heart of Nevada, one can hear newer and newer reverberations from nuclear explosions, there has been an increase in the flood of responses to the Soviet moratorium that drew a line under nuclear tests until 1 January 1987. "As a whole it can be said that it is easier to list those who did not support our action than those who approved it," M. S. Gorbachev remarked in his replies to questions asked by the editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO, Zdenek Horzeny. Those were justified words. Many political, social, trade-union, and religious figures and organizations throughout the world have already come forth with appeals to the United States to follow the example of the Soviet Union. Nor are the cultural figures remaining aloof. They are completely aware of the dire consequences that the arms race would have for all mankind. The position of the Soviet creative intellectuals in this very urgent question was explained to the participants of a meeting at the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the topic "The Role of Cultural and Artistic Figures in Preserving Peace in the Nuclear Age" -- editor in chief of ZNAMYA magazine, G. Baklanov; editor in chief of NOVYY MIR magazine, S. Salygin; secretary of the board of governors, USSR Union of Cinematographers, motion-picture director G. Panfilov; and USSR People's Artist M. Ulyanov. The meeting was conducted by chief of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs Information Administration, G. Gerasimov.

Soon we shall mark the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of World War II, Grigoriy Baklanov said. I was a participant in that war, as an enlisted man and officer, and I saw the war from the field of combat, where it is most difficult and most terrible. When today we look at frames from prewar

newsreels, we are seized by a strange emotion: we know what is awaiting those people, we know the fate of many of them, and they, in essence, are so carefree. Is it possible that this is also happening in the world today?

At the moments of crisis in history, G. Baklanov remarked, deeds are needed, as is personal example. And our country had its decision, and served as an example, because mankind does not have any other path if it wants to survive. This is the second year that we have not been conducting any nuclear tests, and the fourth year that we have been extending the moratorium. It is obvious even to a child what happens when one country stops nuclear tests, but another country keeps improving its nuclear weaponry.

But you can imagine what would occur in the world if the United States stopped its nuclear tests, and we, despite any persuasive arguments, were to explode one nuclear device after another and prepared openly for war. Oh, what a universal commotion would be raised, what accusations would be heaped on us! And they are being heaped on us right now.

I say this not for the purchase of winning an extra point in polemics. But it is necessary to be aware of what is happening. If nuclear and laser weapons hang over the world in outer space, only 30 seconds, speaking figuratively, will separate mankind from destruction. Is it possible under that kind of threat to live and to imbue moral convictions in people, or to speak about eternal values beyond which art does not exist?

Up until now, G. Baklanov emphasized, there has been time for everything. And nature somehow healed the wounds that people had inflicted on it. And at historic periods of time, the wounds on the body of mankind which had been inflicted by wars also healed. For the first time, time has not stood still. Of course, after millions of years nature will be able to begin all over again. But mankind will not have that opportunity. Therefore it is necessary to stop if we can already see the edge of the precipice. No technical control measures will help if prejudice, preconceptions, and hatred rule people. And no prophets will come to teach people and lead them. We ourselves, we who are living now, must do everything. And it is very simple to formulate all of this. Whoever supports our moratorium does not want war; he wants not military superiority, but peace. Whoever supports our moratorium is taking the most realistic step to save himself, his children, and his country, and to save mankind.

The arms test moratorium that has been announced by the Soviet Union is primarily an act of trust, Sergey Zalygin said. An act of trust in mankind and in people's common sense. The world's public opinion can and must be trusted. Without trust, the modern world simply could not exist. But there is no trust and there cannot be any trust without knowledge of one another. And therein lies the beautiful and most responsible mission of culture -- to help the people living in various parts of the world to get to know one another. Because wherever people know you better, they trust you more. The task of culture is to promote mutual understanding.

In its own way the press could promote the increase of trust among nations, S. Zalygin told the journalists, and he invited them to visit the editorial



office of NOVYY MIR magazine, where they could obtain interesting information about many outstanding representatives of Russian and Soviet culture. "I always felt close to a person who used to head the editorial office of NOVYY MIR. That person was the author of the immortal 'Vasiliy Terkin,' poet Aleksandr Tvardovskiy. If, for example, an American correspondent were to tell his countrymen in only two words about who Tvardovskiy is, or what his place in Russian culture is, that would itself be a step toward the reinforcement of the mutual understanding between the Soviet and American nations."

"I keep thinking about the most laconic and clearest way in which to define our age, the time in which we are living," USSR People's Artist Mikhail Ulyanov said. "What image could we find?" In this regard he recalled the American movie "Bound by the Same Chain" ["The Reckless Ones"]. It tells about the dramatic fate of its two heroes -- a white and a Negro. The two men with different skin color, with dissimilar temperaments, shackled together by much more than just a metaphorical chain, were able to overcome the difficulties that fell to their lot so long as mutual understanding reigned between them. But as soon as they forgot that it was precisely that mutual understanding that was the only lasting pledge of their common success, they were unable to continue the struggle and they were doomed to destruction.

Why do I keep thinking of that movie today? Yes, it is probably because we -- and I have in mind the entire entire and, in particular, the two great powers of the Soviet Union -- are bound by the same chain. By a nuclear chain. We are bound by it forever, and it is only by our will that we can deal properly with it. Either we make that chain a reliable bond of cooperation, or it will pull us after it into a nuclear chasm. And the only way to keep from falling into that terrible precipice is to deepen the process of mutual understanding, of mutual trust.

What can the cultural figures do in this area? Much, M. Mulyanov remarked. A very great deal. The language of art is understandable by everyone. It brings peoples closer together. That language helps to eliminate the barriers of distrust and prejudice and to melt the ice of alienation. I recall guest appearances that our theater performed in Vienna. We were supposed to play "Princess Turandot," and, to tell you honestly, before the curtain went up, we were very excited: how would the Austrian public accept the Soviet performers? Tumultuous applause dispelled all our doubts. Yes, we were understood. And, in general, it must be admitted, that is not surprising. Because we actors spoke to the viewer about what was already close to him and understandable by him -- love and death, good and evil.

"I am in favor of the nuclear test moratorium, in favor of detente, in favor of disarmament and arms control." With those words Gleb Panfilov began his statement. He emphasized that he was saying that also in the name of his own family, in which there are two children. Children's eagerness to play war is so customary that for some reason adults fail to pay attention to it or to show interest in it. G. Panfilov recounted a street scene that forced him to think deeply about this. "As usual, the children were running around outside, playing war. Suddenly another group of boys approached the 'combatants' and began taking their 'weapons' away from them. I asked them, 'Does this mean

that you've won?' 'No, we disarmed them. We don't want to play war anymore,' was the reply."

Children who do not want to play war. Children who understand how dangerous, terrible, and painful war is. Children who realize the meaning of the word "disarmament." Children of our era, whose mouths still speak the truth.

Raising the question of his own personal contribution to the fight for peace, G. Panfilov said that, although he does not make films that deal specially with antiwar topics, in his profound conviction any film about man's moral beauty, about love, or about peaceful labor is an antiwar movie. It is antiwar because of its spirit, its emotional charge, its social task itself.

The essence of art is such that in every artistic image, as in a mirror, one sees the reflection of the artist's moral and social position. The Soviet movie "A Dead Person's Letters" is the picture of an intelligent artist who is concerned about our tomorrow. It is a noteworthy contribution to the fight for peace. It is no accident that, on the eve of its being shown on the wide screen, it caused tremendous interest among the viewers.

But what is the goal that, for example, the producers of the American ABC television company set themselves as they work feverishly on a cinematic falsification about what life would be like in America under "Soviet occupation"?

We are talking about mutual understanding, G. Baklanov said in reply to one of the questions, but that mutual understanding is impossible without mutual awareness. Without a knowledge of the other country's history and culture, there is no knowledge of the nation. I can state with complete responsibility that the Americans know much less about us than we do about them. Once I happened to be giving a lecture at Northwestern University, which is near Chicago. At the end of the lecture I asked if any of my listeners had ever heard the name of Mikhail Bulgakov. It sounded familiar to only one person. Only one! I told him that he had saved the honor of his university and, addressing the others, I added, 'You will know us better if you will read our books, if you will translate them.'"

S. Zalygin said that, in his opinion, people who are worthy of admiration are the ones -- philologists, linguists, historians, etc. -- who help their nation to become more deeply aware of the culture, traditions, and political philosophy of another nation. If only there were more devoted people like that!

At Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's meeting in Geneva with R. Reagan, the contracting parties agreed, for purposes of improving Soviet-American relations, to renew and expand the cultural exchange. But now, with the connivance of the U.S. authorities, a tear gas bomb is set off in the theater where the performing group under the leadership of Igor Moiseyev is performing. How is one supposed to evaluate this, a SOVETSKAYA KULTURA correspondent asks.

M. Ulyanov replied that we do not want to confuse the reaction by broad segments of the public to a particular event with the reaction by a handful of

scoundrels. We know that the American public was impatiently awaiting the first of a series of guest performances by the famous Soviet group, and that the American public had given it a traditionally rapturous reception. What happened on the opening night of the guest performances at the Metropolitan Opera was needed not by the American audience or by the American nation, but by definite groups. But the sad thing is that those group operate with the complete connivance of the authorities.

A WASHINGTON POST correspondent, in his question to G. Panfilov, objectively remarked that in the Soviet rental system there has recently been an increase in the number of American films. But in the United States, almost no Soviet films are being shown.

The contacts among cinematographers are not yet the knowledge of their motion pictures, although these contacts, in and of themselves, are exceptionally valuable, G. Panfilov remarked. He reported that very soon First Secretary of the board of governors of the USSR Union of Cinematographers, Elem Klimov, will be going abroad for meetings with his American associates. Something else that is being organized for the first time is a simultaneous television broadcast that will unite Soviet and American film personalities who have gathered to discuss their professional problems, and also, of course, the problems that are common to all of humanity.

Optimism is also a means of conviction, S. Zalygin feels. It should not be wasted. At the present time certain groups in the West have started out on a kind of crusade against political optimism, and have been preaching the inevitability of the nuclear apocalypse, the irreversibility of the contradictions among the nuclear powers, among governments, among individual persons. We do not share that position. It is only faith and optimism that will help mankind to preserve itself in the face of a danger that is the most fearsome one in its history -- the danger of complete self-annihilation.

There exists in the West the term "the image of the balance of terror," M. Ulyanov remarked. In other words, people are told that peace can exist only when the opposing sides each hold a heavy club. That image frightens me, because it implies that a breakdown in human prudence can occur. An image which, in my opinion, is much more desirable is the great image of handshaking. Because the image of a hand with a club held tightly in it is needed by those who manufacture those clubs. When that image no longer exists, the factory will probably be closed down too.

The participants in the meeting also answered other questions that the journalists asked.

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## CULTURE

### GOALS OF NEW CULTURAL FOUNDATION

#### Bondarev Interviewed

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Sep 86 p 5

[Interview with Hero of Socialist Labor Yu. Bondarev by a correspondent for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: "A National Concern."]

[Text] A correspondent for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA requested that Deputy Chairman of the Organizational Committee for the Soviet Cultural Foundation Yu. Bondarev share his thoughts on the role and significance of the public organization being created.

[Answer] We live in a great country with its own particular customs, historical events and outstanding people, but it appears that, due to many circumstances, we have not always been fully aware and still are not aware of the vast cultural riches we possess. We still do not have a single center which unites this wealth of past and present. Therefore, the strategic goal of the Cultural Foundation being created is to assimilate, expose and augment our entire national and cultural heritage, evaluate and preserve all historical treasures in our country and involve in this activity creative unions, scientific institutions, workers' collectives and individual citizens. The cultural foundation is also to become an additional source of funds for various types of work carried out by societies for the preservation of monuments and, in addition, for the acquisition and support of historical and cultural treasures abroad, and for the conservation of cemeteries and memorials there which are associated with outstanding figures of our national literature, science, history and art. I would like to add that one of the most important tasks of the foundation is to finance the restoration of individual buildings and complexes with the aid of government bodies, state archives, special committees and societies for the preservation of monuments.

We have a great many collectors in our country and thousands of the most varied collections compiled by enthusiasts who deserve great respect, collections relating to ancient documents, manuscripts, ancient and modern painting, decorative and applied art, ethnography, everyday life, the development of civilization and technology. These are all things of lasting value, irrespective of whether the collection is of clothing from past epochs or magazines from the 18th and 19th centuries. Obviously, a single museum of personal collections should be considered part of culture. We have a



multitude of local folklore and art museums, established by cities, sovkhoses and kolkhoses who can be called modern patrons of art, and small collections of donated paintings established by artists. It is possible that sometimes these museums are not even taken into account, are not very well-known and are ignored by the general public. I believe that the Cultural Foundation will somehow morally support and unite these museums, provide them with financial assistance which is so important at present during a time not of destruction but of "the gathering of stones." On more than one occasion I have had the opportunity to meet with people abroad who were in some way connected with archives, collections and monuments to the art of our compatriots who have lived abroad for many years and died there. I often recall the archives of Bunin and Remezov and the paintings of Somov, Serebryakova and Korovin. Now, international contacts are likely, and the purchase or donation of national treasures will be easier.

A nationwide discussion of the draft of the charter of the Cultural Foundation has begun. I am certain that the most wide-spread exchange of opinions will help both the founders and different segments of the population to become accustomed to cultural building and become deeply aware of the significance of this independent, public organization. I would also like to appeal to writers and advocates and apostles of culture to take a most active part in the discussion of the proposed draft of the charter, this basis of the Cultural Foundation, which of course is not a dogma but a guide to action.

#### Readers' Recommendations

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 11 Sep 86 p 3

[Readers' letters concerning the Cultural Foundation]

[Text] The creation of the Soviet Cultural Foundation has been greeted with approval and great interest by all those who highly value the preservation and augmentation of our native, sacred property. Today we are presenting the first letters the editors have received in response to the publication of the draft of the Charter of the Soviet Cultural Foundation.

#### TO KEEP OUR SPRINGS FROM RUNNING DRY

Although many of the Cultural Foundation's activities are still unclear, the main directions have already been outlined with sufficient clarity. I would particularly like to single out the idea of spurring cultural activity in villages. This issue requires immediate resolution, and it is time to deal with it seriously. It must be frankly stated: culture in the villages has seen better days. The most valuable strata of traditional rural art (family and holiday rituals, including plays, songs, readings, dances, chastooshkas, etc.) are on the verge of extinction. Many works exist only in the memory of the older generation, often already in half-forgotten form. Only a small fraction of them are ever performed. The overwhelming majority of young people has only a vague concept of these cultural treasures, and they die along with the old folks.

I would like the Cultural Foundation to help in solving these problems. The villages do not need discussions, but concrete assistance. Time will not wait. Material monuments of rural culture are falling into decay. Old people are taking with them into oblivion priceless oral forms of art, works of art which cannot be restored. The Charter should also find room to mention the Foundation's activity in the villages.

A. Smirnov, Zelenodolsk, the Tatar ASSR.

#### WON'T THERE BE DUPLICATION?

The long-awaited Cultural Foundation will, of course, not fill an empty void. We have already had great experience in our country with donations and, moreover, with large amounts of financial assistance, particularly in the form of valuable pieces of art. Here is the most striking example: the collection of funds for Chernobyl. This movement has attained genuinely national scope. The victims of the accident at the power plant have received millions of rubles.

Almost every museum can cite the names of donors of paintings, etchings, historical or artistic relics, and sometimes even a whole collection of rarities, presented free of charge and now decorating museum exhibits. Other museums have been established precisely on the basis of voluntary donations. The Moscow A. S. Pushkin Museum, for instance. Or the popular V. A. Tropinin Museum which owes its birth entirely to the famous collector, Vishnevskiy. A very recent example is the donation of the Kiev collector, Sigalov, who presented the Kiev Museum of Russian Art with a valuable art collection, on which, incidentally, your paper gave a report.

The list of similar examples is extensive.

Our nation has not only received treasures through donations. There is also voluntary help with restoration and the organization of public amenities and services at architectural monuments! This movement came into being in Moscow and has now caught on in other cities and oblasts. There is the donation of paintings, etchings and sculptures by artists to national art galleries, especially to rural ones, and also to plants, factories, construction sites and cultural institutions! There is also financial assistance for the construction of kindergartens, schools, clubs, exhibitions halls . . . . In short, a huge, national movement is now receiving its natural organizational structure. And we welcome this from the depths of our hearts.

However, several questions have arisen which, in my opinion, require the most comprehensive and in-depth discussion. For example, these very donations of works of art. Hitherto, the USSR and republic ministries of culture have received them, especially from abroad, and usually they went directly to museums. It is a mastered and general practice. Now, however, following the establishment of the Cultural Foundation, it will no doubt be the one to send such donations to the museums. Or will it? Is it possible that the former practice, which is so highly-recommended, will remain? Won't the Cultural Foundation simply duplicate the work already assigned to the Ministry of

Culture? And in that case, is such duplication necessary?

As far as I know, the USSR Ministry of Culture has well-established contacts with both foreign governments and public organizations. In particular, they fully promote our country's acquisition of artistic and literary donations. It would probably only be necessary for the Cultural Foundation to enter into such relations.

Another puzzling question. The practice of artists' unions donating their works to national art galleries and plants. How will such donations be carried out now? As before or through the Cultural Foundation? The Charter has not given any consideration to all of these situations.

As we know, the All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments is also a voluntary public organization which unites hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens. The All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments has been able to restore hundreds of architectural monuments using the donations it has received from its members. The question arises of whether the Cultural Foundation will give up voluntary donations for the restoration of ancient monuments. If so, why is it necessary to duplicate the work of the Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments?!

I would like the work of the Cultural Foundation to be carried out under conditions of the most wide-spread publicity, so that every ruble received by it is known, and most important, so that everyone knows what it will be used for. And I think that this fundamental position should be reflected at the beginning of the Charter.

L. Saveleva, economist.

#### VOLUNTEERS

I greeted the news of the creation of the Soviet Cultural Foundation with a feeling of satisfaction. I think that many experienced the very same feeling. The protection and preservation of our national and cultural property and concern for its augmentation are integral parts of true patriotism. Without doubt, the new organization will not want for volunteers, and people will doubtlessly make whatever contribution they can with the same willingness they did to the Peace Foundation.

It is only important that these contributions have specific destinations. With regard to culture, this is easier to do than for the global work on the protection of mankind from the threat of future wars, since in the field of culture everyone has their individual preferences. It is one thing to contribute part of one's savings to "culture in general", and another to direct it to the support of something that interests you personally. At one time, there existed the satisfactory practice of carrying out great cultural undertakings with the collection of money "on subscription" from enthusiasts. At present, a monument to the Great Victory is being constructed with the people's money. Why couldn't activities of the Cultural Foundation be based



on the same principle: announce the areas where money is needed, and give each contributor the right to choose and the right to send his contribution to a specific area of cultural building. On the one hand, this would provide insight into public opinion on the importance of this or that undertaking, and on the other, it would greatly enhance the feeling of personal participation in a cause which responds to the tastes and spiritual ideas of the contributor. It is understood that it would be impossible to organize all the activities of the new Foundation in this way, but, I repeat, the mentioned principle could probably encompass many of the main ones. I believe that this position should be reflected in the Charter.

From this follows my second suggestion which, by the way, also has independent significance. The Cultural Foundation under organization should have its own printing agency for the publication of a journal or newspaper, or even simply an information bulletin in which reports could be published to inform the public concerning the work in progress on this or that project, the names of those who have made contributions and the "tight spots" where financial and personal aid from citizens is needed (for example, aid in restoring architectural monuments). All information of this type is relatively specific, and its publication in SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, for example, would take up too much space, whereas if it were placed in specialized journals the reader would not receive the whole picture. I think that, at first, such a printing agency would only require a small amount of money and later money for such a bulletin could be obtained "on subscription."

The Cultural Foundation is a useful and necessary cause, but its success will depend on how actively it can involve the broadest strata of the population in its activities and how clearly they can see precisely where their direct or indirect participation is going.

S. Rumyantsev, library employee.

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CULTURE

FREYLIKH COMMENTS ON CINEMA'S 'YOKE'

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 11 Sep 86 p 5

[Article by S. Freylikh, doctor of art criticism: "Old Prejudices and New Thinking."]

[Text] The end of the century approaches and we speak of the problems of our lives openly and confessionally, as if looking history in the face. The 27th Party Congress became a turning point in the life of the nation, in the life of each of us. The discrepancy between words and deeds -- this is the target of the major attack force of the congress. Like a blast of fresh air it burst upon our 5th Cinematography Congress. This wind also created eddies, some of the speeches roiled up white water of their own. And how could it have been otherwise, when there were obstacles in the river's path which had to be overcome. But in this headlong rush to skirmish with the past, there was little time or composure left over for thinking about art itself, about the extent to which it meets the requirements of the new way of thinking. This omission must be rectified as soon as possible at the first cinematographic plenary sessions of the post-Congress period. The time has come to discuss the nature of modern Soviet cinema, its new trends, stylistic experiments, and the place of cinema in the spiritual life of the people. The way has been cleared for a theoretical discussion of film criticism. Its zeal for denunciation has grown literally white hot, and names are beginning to be named of those who are guilty of creating the current state of affairs. This, of course, is useful, but one cannot help but notice the presence of dangerous illusions, inherited from the past, to the effect that, as soon as the guilty are punished, everything will immediately be fine. But is this really the point? Don't films like "The Prize," "The Interrogation," "The Train Stopped," or "Blue Mountains", help us gain a deeper understanding of the crux of the matter? After all the intentions of the artists are not everything. In order to understand people's behavior, one must understand the historical circumstances themselves. Speaking in sociologists' terms, these films pose the question of the new nature of the contradiction between productive forces and production relationships.

And doesn't this apply equally well to cinema itself? Are we, as cinematographers, involved in a completely different system of social relationships? You don't have to be unusually perspicacious to notice at

least three contradictions in the development of modern cinema; these contradictions are interrelated and form the links of a single chain.

The first of these is the radical contradiction between production and creation. This was discussed with great passion at the cinematographic congress and is, in essence, the gist of all the critical writing published afterwards. In terms of production, the artist's efficiency is no greater than that of a steam locomotive. And this is an old problem. Even Dovzhenko, who did not have the opportunity to implement some of his wonderful ideas, noted sadly (at a reception honoring his sixtieth birthday): "We were intended [to make] a greater number of films." Why should a talented director be idle more often than a hack? Under production conditions subject to imposed planning, the hack is in a more advantageous position. He is ready to work on any project at a moment's notice, since he has pat answers for everything. But this is also the source of the major negative consequences for art. The "agonies of creation" do not exist for this hack; the timeliness of his works is illusory; the relevance of his films to contemporary problems goes no deeper than that of a superficial newspaper article, more or less deftly incorporated into a cinematic plot. Closing our eyes to their low artistic level, we have supported such films because of the good intentions of their authors, forgetting that the road to Hell is paved with such intentions. The moment of truth comes when this sort of film leaves the confines of the studio, becoming a product for sale on the cinematic marketplace.

At this point, production in its turn comes into conflict with the film lending service. The lending service does its best with such a film, but, no matter how hard it tries, it is not able to recoup the amount spent on its production, much less bring in the profit stipulated in the plan. But, after all, the primary concern is not commercial interests, but ideological goals. Trying to pass between Scylla and Charybdis, the film lending service is compelled to maneuver, at times even having to resort to unauthorized measures.

And now, finally, we come to the major conflict -- the conflict between the film lending service and the audience. Because all movie tickets cost the same, the filmgoer pays the same to see a poor picture as to see a good one; but, in actuality, films are goods and their cost ought to depend on quality.

And yet the material loss a filmgoer suffers from such a film is insignificant compared to the spiritual, I would even say ideological, damage it inflicts. How many adolescents have been turned off by the primitive "preaching" of literature. A similar effect occurs when a filmgoer is exposed to so-called "drab" films, and also to mindlessly entertaining films, which are equally destructive. Such films detract from the audience's capacity for aesthetic response, independent thinking, and empathy. Already this process has gone too far and now, when we attempt to rectify the current situation in the cinema, we will have to contend with the fact that a significant proportion of the audience perceives [films] in a stereotyped way. Yet, the audience cannot be blamed for this -- it is we who have made them what they are and we must work to improve matters on this front as well. To achieve this, we will need to develop a system for providing film education to the masses, with a central role assigned to television.

People not only create systems, systems create people. We are referring here primarily to competence. Because it is based on photography, cinematic art is deceptive in nature. In film, as in life, everything appears natural. Because there appears to be no mystery to this art, everyone feels himself to be an expert. Anyone can write a screen play; being an editor (in other words, making corrections in the screen play) is even easier. And as for being a director -- well, what could be simpler? [You just shout] "Roll 'em!" Oh, what a magical command! This appears to be all there is to it. You shout, "Roll 'em!" and everything takes care of itself. And it is even easier to manage a studio. I don't know of any case where a nonspecialist has been appointed head of a conservatory, or, for example, of the Tretyakov Gallery. Yet, a person who has only the remotest ideas about the art of the screen is liable to be appointed head of a studio.

Today, it is of the most critical importance that head of a studio be a talented, professional individual.

Our second enemy is red tape. Not long ago I reread the 80th volume of "Literary Heritage," devoted to "Lenin and Lunacharsky." It is instructive to observe how Lenin's comrade-in arms directed the cultural sphere. The flexibility and efficiency of the first People's Commissioner of Education is astonishing, as is his ability to assume responsibility. When circumstances required, Lunacharsky would give the most important orders in a simple note (which was not even made into a circular), or even orally. We, on the other hand, as was noted at the 27th Congress operate primarily by paper pushing.

Cinematographers will remember that a couple of years ago a commission investigated "Mosfilm." This commission generated a great heap of prejudices and incorrect, subjective evaluations. In its judgements it classified fine films as being defective, for example, "Scarecrow," "The Parade of Planets", or the picture "Kindergarten," (which I myself like less, but which also contains no major defects). Everything ground to a halt, a road-block was created. What a great deal of effort was later required to extricate these pictures from the road-block!

I am writing here about interrelated phenomena. Red tape is linked to incompetence; together they create an environment conducive to conservatism.

Conservatism dulls appreciation of the new. Conservative thinking is dogmatic. Anything new is suspect. But the essence of contemporary thinking is its understanding of contradiction; it is capable of grasping the dialectics of the contradiction which arises as a byproduct of the development of socialist society itself, and of its culture as well. Yet concealed within this very contradiction lies the driving force of development. However, we can to make use of this force, only if we reveal the full extent of the contradiction. The dogmatist wants to draw a veil over contradiction, acting, he claims, out of concern for the prestige of our society in the eyes of world opinion. The Party speaks of contradiction at the top of its voice; this is our virtue, this shows the extent of the resources we have available for development. This is as true of cultural, as of social development and is particularly significant for the development of



the cinema. Implicit in a good screenplay, this future film, is a conflict or contradiction; the way it is resolved is the essence of our cinematic art, revealing new aspects of human nature and, at the same time, the expressive system of modern cinema.

Is now the right time to call attention to certain phenomena important for the understanding of the cinematographic process throughout the world? We recall an instance, which, though long past, is still instructive today: how suspiciously, at times even hostilely, we reacted to Italian neorealism. Only when its development was complete, did we accept it unconditionally, contrasting it in its turn to Fellini. And yet such phenomena are historically important in the Italian culture.

... With regard to the movie "Checkpoint on the Roads," where the usual treatment of the characters of the commander and the commissar is violated, it appears [at first] as if the entire concept underlying the film is distorted. Lazy thinkers put this film on the shelf, where it lay for 14 years. How could this have happened? I am reminded of Hegel's words to the effect that truth is born as heresy and dies as prejudice.

We did not support the film, which should have influenced not only the artist, but also cinematic art as a whole. All the factors [mentioned] came together here -- bureaucracy, incompetence, conservatism. But one cannot manage art without falling prey to its fascination. This idea belongs to another of Lenin's comrades-in-arms, Vatslav Vatslavovich Vorovskiy.

I would not ordinarily dwell on the film "Checkpoint on the Roads," since its fate has already been decided in the affirmative. But, after all, this case is not an isolated incident; I would even say it was typical.

The film by Kira Muratova, "Long Leads," was not released when it was supposed to be. The special film review commission created not long ago by the new cinematographers' secretariat sentenced this movie to a similar dramatic fate. Although, even today it is not out of date, it cannot be screened or written about. The entire movement begun by the films "Three Days in the Life of Victor Chernyshev" and "Long Leads" has died out -- these and certain other films are of vital importance because they actually could have constituted a movement, one marked by the depth of its psychological analysis of important social phenomena.

Unjustified banning of movies, occurring without open public discussion, has disoriented our artists. I remember the film "Tight Knot" by M. Shveitser, made after "Alien Kinfolk," and also based on a work by V. Tendrykov. In my opinion the highly socially relevant film, "Tight Knot," retains its relevance to this day. But the film was not released; although a revised and spoiled version of it was released as "Sasha Becomes a Man." And what effect did this have? The director has lost his desire to make films about contemporary life, for which he has such an acute feeling. Although his screen adaptations are done with talent, he does not express his essence in them to the extent he did in his two previous films, which, alas, have had no sequels among his works.

This is the reason that our cinema scarcely ever makes use of satire. If "Thirty-three," in my opinion G. Daneli's best film, and E. Klimov's film, "The Adventures of a Dentist," had not been suppressed by the lending service; if "Hare Park" by N. Rasheyev, or "Mirgorod and its Inhabitants" by M. Ilyenko had reached the screen, the satiric movement would not have dried up in our films. I have intentionally used the term "movement", even though I realize that the films I have cited are not all on the same artistic level.

Some time ago, A. Vampilov portrayed a new psychological type which has arisen in our life. And V. Melnikov made a television film, "Holiday in September," based on his play "Duck Hunt." This was an interesting, even a necessary film, but, nonetheless, it was not shown.

The failure to screen a good film is a state of emergency, similar to the closing down of a large plant. A film is also a kind of plant. Mayakovskiy considered himself a plant which manufactured happiness. True respect for talent is not limited to fully realized ideas. What a shame that it was not possible to screen "Stepan Razin" by V. Shushkin, "Pushkin" by M. Khutsiyev, or "Jeanne d'Arc" by G. Panfilov. If the central idea in each of these is obscure, it is still one which the author attained through suffering. By creating the film, he could have freed himself from this idea and gained spiritual liberty. But if [the original vehicle] for the idea is suppressed, the idea will surface in other films, but it in a distorted form, like fragments of an injured consciousness. In order to manage art [successfully], it is essential to understand not only the psychology of perception (i.e., of the audience), but also the psychology of creation (i.e., of the artist).

Our union's major misfortune and major fault is that, for many years, we did not support talented films which suffered misfortunes, nor did we take stands on the basis of principle with respect to Goskino. Of course, I am not talking about confrontation. If one takes a long view, in the final analysis, the passivity of the Cinematographers Union was detrimental to Goskino as well. A yoke does not "function" if one of the buckets is empty, since this causes the other to spill. In other words, he who agrees with you against his will is a poor partner. He who argues with you is the best assistant, for he is a wise assistant. In this regard, I am reminded of the proverb: it is better to lose with a wise man, than to win with a fool.

We are learning to distinguish the good of the state from parochial departmental interests. We ourselves must rise to the level of state interests. The party is counting on this, when it says that literature and art will be managed by creative unions and Marxist-Leninist criticism.

Criticism of the shortcomings of the past is considered by many to be [just another] campaign. I have also heard the question, "When will all this end?" However, there is no returning to the past. We have been drawn into a movement which arose out of the needs of Soviet society. We must shift from extensive production of films to their intensive production. Creativity must not be the servant of the film-factory, rather the film-factory must serve creativity. This is the compulsory starting point of the entire future restructuring of our cinema. Restructuring will entail the liberation of creative forces. And as for criticism, it will not conceal our great past achievements; quite the reverse, criticism will help to reestablish our interrupted traditions and to move us on to a new frontier in our cinematic history.

CULTURE

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON NEW WORKING PROCEDURES FOR THEATERS

[Unsigned Editorial: "The Theater Season"]

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] In the life of the theater, there is no such thing as two seasons repeating each other. And this is as it should be. The creative efforts of theater personnel, events of social importance, noteworthy dates in the history of our Fatherland -- all these and many more put their imprint on the theatrical process. There need be no doubt that the season now starting will be suffused with the atmosphere created by our whole nation preparing for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and will incorporate the aspirations of masters of stagecraft to enrich their repertory with productions appropriate to the spirit of our era of drastic and critical change.

However, there is an additional aspect of the current season which makes it uniquely important in the history of the Soviet theater. The current season will mark the beginning of a broad-ranging, multifaceted experiment directed at the radical restructuring of the way theaters operate. On 1 January 1987, 69 theaters in 8 union republics will begin to operate according to new organizational, planning and financial procedures. Certain important innovations will affect the entire system of Soviet theaters which now encompasses 630 groups of personnel.

The course chosen by the party to accelerate the social and economic development of the nation, and the programmatic goals in the area of social development mandated by the 27th CPSU Congress demand new approaches to the management of the theatrical process, changes in the vital activity of the artistic crews, and in the nature of their relationships with their audiences. The theater must cast off the stagnant, ossified shackles which have resulted from bureaucratic methods of management, fettering the initiative of the creative artists, and hindering full realization of the ideological and aesthetic potential of the art of the stage.

To ensure successful progress, it is important to reinforce and develop the good and promising things which have already been assimilated into the life of the theater in the course of the struggle to restore the health of our moral climate and attain new heights of Communist creation. The audience has duly appreciated the worth of the efforts of a number of the theatrical crews of the capitals and provinces, who have trenchantly addressed, albeit with



varying degrees of artistic cogency, the professional, moral and cognitive demands which our present stage of social development makes on the people of today -- from ministers of state to workmen, from important party officials to rank and file Communists. It is essential that the dialogue on this vital theme continue and that members of other theaters be drawn into it.

The power of the theater lies in its intimate involvement with the concerns and anxieties of the times, in the completeness of the truth it is able to convey about the life of the nation and the people. Of course, this truth can not be interpreted in only a negative sense. Unfortunately, however, this type of one-sided understanding is characteristic of some works for the theater. [Such works] at times portray our life as extremely impoverished, as if looking through a keyhole at a narrow, restricted world. For the sake of true progress and the moral health of our society, it is important that criticism of negative phenomena, while retaining its incisiveness and refusal to compromise, be positive and constructive in nature and be suffused with social optimism.

The audience has a right to expect that, at the present time, when the innovative essence of Lenin's party is so clearly evident, the voice of the Communists, the political avant-garde of the people, will be heard from the stage in its full strength, that the image of the activist hero, the tireless fighter in favor of social justice and against all that is outmoded will be in the foreground of new plays.

The tradition of our theaters, true to the principles of internationalism, entails introducing audiences not only to the productions of our own multinational Soviet drama, but to the works of authors from our brother socialist nations, and to plays by progressive artists throughout the world. This enriches the Soviet stage's palette of themes and genres, and allows the life of contemporary man in all corners of the planet and under all social conditions to be portrayed more fully. Of course, selection of works by Western authors must be rigorous and based on ideological principles. Only truly worthwhile works must be included in the repertory. After all the art of the stage has been and continues to be an active combatant on the ideological front, an important means for shaping the moral conscience and Communist convictions of the Soviet people.

The new operating procedures give the management and artistic councils of the theaters the right to make their own decisions concerning the nature and future direction of their repertories, the number and dates of the premieres they will run. The system for forming companies has been changed -- their members now have to undergo [periodic] reviews. These changes increase the role and responsibility of the artistic councils. The councils must become truly representative and democratic organizations, not merely expressing the opinion of the collective, but also implementing it in creative practice. Theater managers who for many years have come to depend on being supported [at public expense], have fallen into a rut with the personnel they supervise, or have lost the trust of the audience may find themselves in disfavor.

The theater where the time and effort is not spared to search for the "right" author, where they respect and know how to treat writers is most likely to

find a true route to the hearts of the audience. Unfortunately, this fine tradition is not honored in many theaters. The extensive organizational and financial resources which have been made available to certain theaters should infuse a fresh spirit into their work with playwrights, composers and writers.

The new conditions and principles under which the artistic personnel will work requires the staff of the cultural agencies to demonstrate new levels of professional competence and to alter the nature and style of their administrative activities. The time has long past when management by red tape, pressure and threats was acceptable. What we need now is vital, thoughtful, and concrete work with the people of the theater, involving joint search for optimal solutions to the large and small problems arising in their theatrical work.

Literary and artistic criticism has an important contribution to make to the further improvement of the art of the theater. At present, such criticism does not adhere strongly enough to [ideological] principles in the evaluation of works, nor is it resolute enough in the fight against the lifeless and the vulgar and against ideological weakening.

New enterprises are inexorably fraught with difficulties, and all kinds of [unanticipated] expenses. There is no reason to believe that the radical restructuring of theatrical management will be able to avoid such problems. For this reason, party committees must pay heightened attention to progress in this area. No other organization is more appropriately concerned with ensuring that transformation of the theater achieves its major objective of raising the ideological and artistic level of the stage.

The Soviet theater is on its way. Without pausing in its progress it will reform its ranks, and mobilize as yet unutilized reserves. Workers in the theater will be inspired by the noble task of providing Communist education to the masses and of bringing the party's historic plans to life. Being worthy of this high and responsible mission is a matter of honor for everyone on whom the fate of our national theater, its present and future successes, depends.

9285

CSO: 1800/007

CULTURE

KOMUNISTI EULOGIZES HONORED EMIGRE GEORGIAN SCHOLAR

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 August 1986 carries on page 4 a 500-word obituary for Professor Kalistrate Salia (died 27 July 1986 at 85), a distinguished Georgian man of letters, historian, publisher, and popularizer of Georgian culture in the outside world who left his homeland in late 1921 and spent the rest of his life in Germany and France. Together with his wife Nino [Kurtsikashvili] he founded the journal BEDI KARTLISA [French-subtitled REVUE DE KARTVELOLOGIE] in Paris in 1948. From 1957 on the journal published important works on Georgian and Caucasian studies by distinguished Soviet as well as Western scholars. Salia himself wrote and published monographs on Georgian history, culture, relations with Byzantium, and related subjects, and in addition he saw to the publication of otherwise "unpublished" works by several Georgian scholars [those listed in the obituary are emigres]. His own "History of the Georgian Nation" (French edition 1981, English 1983) won a French Academy prize.

[In 1983] Salia collaborated on the creation of the Nino Salia Foreign Science Collection within the Georgian Academy's Kekelidze Manuscripts Institute. He held posts in several national and international societies and membership in many more, and was an honorary Academician of the Georgian Academy.

In the obituary, which is signed by the Presidium of the Georgian Academy, the Social Sciences Department, the Languages and Literatures Department, and the Kekelidze Institute, Salia is characterized as "our distinguished compatriot" to whom "his countrymen will be forever grateful." No details are given as to why he "had to leave" his homeland in late 1921.

ARTS 'AT THE BARRICADES' AGAINST BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi SABCHOTA KHELOVNEBA [Soviet Art] in Georgian No 8, August 1986 carries on pages 2-11 Nikoloz Dzhashi's 5,500-word article titled "At the Barricades of Psychological Warfare. Esthetics and Art in Today's Ideological Struggle," which characterizes the multitudinous corrupt and corrupting, anti-Socialist/Soviet/humanist facets of bourgeois arts and culture and their grounding in such philosophical and sociological frameworks and trends as Neothomism, Freudianism, Existentialism, Marcuseanism, and the like--all in the service of those who would sabotage peace, progress and social justice, subvert people's optimistic and healthy world-view and sap their will to struggle, and thus further the aims of

"international reaction, whose citadel is U.S. imperialism" (the latter phrase a quote from the New Party Program).

Art and culture in the service of ideological sabotage are characterized by pessimism, despair, pornography, the cult of violence, and helpless bewilderment in the guise of profound philosophy and "freedom," but in reality they reflect the ideological crisis of bourgeois society. Bourgeois sociologists preach irrationalism, the indulgence of base instincts, and the use of narcotics to "alter perception and change the world." Freudianists counsel "drunkenness"--including that which is attained through religion--as a means of avoiding reality. Much of the crisis in bourgeois society grows out of young people's despair over unemployment, their own bleak future, and the threat of nuclear annihilation--hence such phenomena as youth gangs in California, etc.

The author acknowledges that cultural exchanges, the sharing of spiritual values in the world, are essential for mutual understanding. In the ideological struggle, objective information is necessary. The USSR has exchange programs with some 145 countries. Nevertheless, what the bourgeois apologists mean by such values is quite different from true values. What they call "freedom of information" is really a way to spread disinformation. The Soviet Union, for its part, is ready and willing to accept those values which foster progress but categorically rejects those which do not; "it is our sovereign right." The USSR must protect culture against bourgeois corruption and vandalism, against the cult of violence, pornography, and racism.

Several paragraphs examine the various bourgeois anti-establishment phenomena, chiefly youthful, of the 1950s and 1960s--the beatniks, the hippies, and later ones such as the punk movement--and explain them as deriving from both a real sense of exploitation and deprivation and from the urge of "rebellion for rebellion's sake." Not least among contributing factors were the hedonistic principles advocated by Herbert Marcuse. In any case, these have never constituted a single, uniform phenomenon--to the joy of bourgeois ruling circles, who are happy to see youthful ardor frittered away to no effect. All this is complicated by the mingling of revisionist trends and factions such as Trotskyists, Maoists, and their ilk.

A related theme concerns the artistic and spiritual bankruptcy of so-called modernist, avant-garde, mystic, abstract manifestations of art and culture and the claims of self-styled "unrecognized geniuses" who practice them. Likewise false and empty of meaning are claims of "apoliticism, supra-classism"; bourgeois arts and culture remain firmly anti-Soviet.

Soviet art "serves the revolutionary struggle, the party, the homeland and its people, the building of socialism and communism." Bourgeois art kills people's sense of self-worth and kindles bestial instincts. It is essential to safeguard the principles of art, to fight bourgeois ideology, to debunk the false notion of "ideological peaceful coexistence" and the idea of "absolute freedom in the arts."



## SOCIAL ISSUES

### MORE SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH NEEDED TO BACK RESTRUCTURING DRIVE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 86 p 1

/Unsigned editorial: "The Creative Potential of Theory"/

/Text/ During all stages of our socialist history, the party has been consistently guided by Marxism-Leninism -- by the true scientific theory of social development. And today, when carrying out large-scale work to accelerate social and economic development, the CPSU is basing itself firmly on the fundamental principles and theses of this great revolutionary doctrine. This time of renewal, of restructuring, which encompasses all aspects of social life, insistently demands activation of Marxist-Leninist thought, fuller application of the creative potential of theory in practice, a creative quest for new, nontraditional approaches, intensified research in the social sciences, and efforts to ensure that this research is decisively turned to practical needs.

The tone in this great work was set by the 27th Party Congress. The entire content of the Central Committee Political Report, of the new edition of the CPSU Program, and of other documents and materials from the party forum, testifies to the very broad possibilities, to the great organizational strength of advanced ideas, closely tied to the practice of building communism. The concept of acceleration developed by the party is the fullest expression of the objective requirements of the present stage in the development of Soviet society.

The basic directions of the Party's further theoretical work and the pressing tasks of the social sciences are noted in the recently approved resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "Concerning the Journal KOMMUNIST." This theoretical and political journal is called upon to be the tribune for developing social thought, for generalizing the social experience of the masses, to support all that is new and advanced that is born in the course of the restructuring process, to reveal the urgent, revolutionary character of this process, to come out uncompromisingly against stagnation and routine, obsolete ideas and prejudices both in theory and in practice.

A problem of paramount importance is the theoretical interpretation of new problems which arise in the practice of accelerating the social and economic development of the country. Among them are the dialectic of the development of socialist society at the present stage, paths of its transition to a qualitatively new state, analysis of the social aspects of rapidly expanding scientific and technical progress, and growth in the role of the human factor in society's forward movement. Each of these problems requires the united effort of philosophers, political economists, sociologists, jurists, and historians -- of representatives from various fields of knowledge.

A special concern is about increasing rates of economic development, about achieving a new quality in the growth of the national economy under conditions of all-round intensification of production on the basis of scientific and technical progress. A creative quest in restructuring the economy, in creating effective forms of management, and in organizing and providing incentives to labor must be based on recommendations regulated by political and economic theory, on careful analysis of the dialectic of productive forces and productive relations, of centralism and democracy, on development of the Leninist ideas of cooperatives and the food tax as applied to modern conditions. Problems of the healthy functioning on a socialist basis of commodity-money relationships and of intensifying the interest of the workers in better utilizing and increasing social wealth must be developed more thoroughly.

Development of the social sphere also demands a modern view and new approaches. The integral, strong social policy, which is being carried out by the party today, must be backed up by sober scientific calculations and by establishment of more effective methods for overcoming anti-social phenomena and for solving urgent, vital problems which touch upon the interests of various groups and levels of the population, on social, class and national relations. The principle of social justice defines the essence of the humanistic character of the new order. It is the task of social scientists to reveal its essential nature and character and ways of achieving it. The development of concepts for the further democratization of society and for increasing the socialist self-government of the people has great importance.

Man, his capabilities and values, his goals and ideals, must constantly occupy the center of attention of social scientists. Indeed, activation of the vital creativity of the masses means also to uncover all human potentials, to strive for the communist ideal of an all-round developed personality, and to develop high cultural standards. The most important direction for the activities of all social sciences is active participation in the communist education of the masses. Science is called upon to facilitate the development of a world outlook and of man's moral qualities as well as development of his conscious attitudes toward labor, his self-discipline, his sense of responsibility, and his collectivism.

Education of the Soviet man, of the patriot and internationalist, cannot be separated from referral to the glorious pages of our country's history, to the enormously rich experience of the CPSU and of the world communist and workers movement. The vital tie of time, of policy, of revolutionary traditions, and their harmony with present-day affairs must become a basis and an active means for interpreting the present and for looking into the future. A principal task is to bring to light the leading role of the party in the process of accelerating social and economic development.

An important direction for the investigations of social scientists is analysis of the integral and contradictory picture of the modern world, of the realities of the nuclear and space era and of the new phenomena which characterize the growing influence of world socialism on the course of international processes and the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism. The social sciences must occupy combat positions in the struggle for the minds and hearts of people and against bourgeois ideology as well as opportunistic and petty-bourgeois thinking.

The strength of Marxist-Leninist science lies in its dialectical method of understanding reality. To follow this today means to analyze facts soberly and to be guided by the objective logic of life, not by invented dogmas and stereotypes. The party is pointing the social scientists toward mastery of the dialectical method and its skillful utilization and, from the scientists, expects creative daring and fundamental theoretical generalizations. And open comparison and competition of ideas in areas being studied, comradely discussion, is necessary for this. The criteria of success here lie in the real results of social investigations, in how they serve practice, accelerated development of society, enrichment of culture, and activation of human potential.

To make the ideological life of the party and society ever more intensive and productive, to create favorable conditions for bold scientific investigation, to contribute in all ways to the development of our thinking, of new approaches in political, organizational, economic and ideological education activity, in keeping with the demands of the times -- this is the task of the day. It is the duty of scientists, journalists and all ideological personnel to be equal to this task.

13032  
CSO: 1800/009

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### IZVESTIYA EXPOSES DRUG ABUSE AMONG ATHELETES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by M. Khazin, senior justice adviser: "The 'Secret' Cocktail"]

[Text] Oh, it was recently, it was long ago.... The name of Vova Voropayev flashed as a brilliant meteorite on the sports sky of Krasnodar Kray. The Dynamo society became his alma mater; Vovik was accepted there at age eleven and was sent to the school for higher sports skill.

When he walked down the street, slicked down and bright eyed, according to the figurative expression of the old man Homer, the pure, thin-ankled maidens repeatedly swooned. In those distant times, they probably would have taken him for Apollo who descended to the sinful Earth, but now everyone knew perfectly--their glorious youth is the famous Vova Voropayev.

It was he, as they said, who ignominiously failed the examinations for the local institute of physical culture. And he did it correctly: the kray soviet of the beloved society accepted the under-age gift immediately for the post of instructor-methodologist so that now he could teach others himself.

And the instructor soon received call-up papers from the military commissariat.

It is with indignation that I reject even a shadow of suspicion that local patriotism and mighty sports patrons somehow influenced the determination of the hammer thrower's place of service. Apparently, it was pure chance (with, if you wish, a touch of luck) that he performed his military duty...at his own hearth and home, in Krasnodar itself.

After demobilization, the record-holder returned to his place of sports service and several months later (for reasons unexplained up to now) he nevertheless entered the institute of physical culture. So to say, he matured for a higher education. And why "unexplained?" Well, because when exactly three months later he completed with his own hand half a sheet of text under the significant title "Frank Confession," grammatical errors proved to be a weighty "stake." By the way, it never crossed my mind to reproach anyone: I myself am also confident that such a track and field athlete can also get by without absolute literacy.



However, we reached the second chapter of the record-holder's biography. Already from the merciful beginning of his biography, the readers surely suspected a dirty trick. And they are right.

Late last autumn, coach A. Sinitsyn brought six hammer throwers from Krasnodar to assemblies in the "Novogorsk" suburban Moscow training complex. (Evidently such is sports life: the Muscovites are transported to the south to train, and the southerners--to the middle zone. We, the uninitiated, will never learn the expediency of these opposite shipments.)

Vladimir Voropayev brought along to the assemblies a dream and a secret. Some of the small group knew the dream--he wanted to buy a tape recorder in the capital. For the time being, as is supposed, no one knew of the secret. Voropayev kept it in a cellophane packet and it was what appeared to be an inoffensive greenish-brown powder. During his free time, he loitered about the city in search of someone who wanted to acquire his secret, but no such person was found.

Here, as bad luck would have it, a girl whom he knew, Toma, invited Vladimir to visit her and he and his little friend set out for her dormitory, grabbing a handful of the powder to treat his hostess. Demanding and obtaining a liter of milk, he began to practice witchcraft in the kitchen.

What is it?" Toma became disturbed when seeing the sickeningly gurgling broth.

"It is a 'Secret' cocktail," the guest gladdened her. "Drink a sip, it will be good for you...."

He did not lie. Toma actually began to feel good. Especially when her girlfriends called the ambulance and the doctors flushed her stomach and gave her an injection.

"What happened to me?" The revived Toma became curious.

"Well, trifles." The Aesculapius's made a witty remark. "Drug poisoning."

On that very same evening, the keeper of the secret acquired new acquaintances from among the personnel of the Khiminskiy police, and his mysterious packet migrated to an expert.

Our task does not include spreading criminal experience; therefore, we omit Voropayev's stories about the formula and method for preparing the abomination which he brought.

We do not want to believe him, but Voropayev persistently reiterated that in his parts, he said, "everyone knows where these drugs can be obtained" and how to prepare them for use. In connection with these statements, it is appropriate to turn to the chief of the administration of internal affairs of the Krasnodar Kray ispolkom, Major General of Militia M. Razin: "Dear Mikhail Semenovich! Order your subordinates to learn why Voropayev was able to hide on a kolkhoz field with such ease what is raised for the preparation of medicines and is used with ill intentions for purposes directly opposite. For it

cannot be excluded that the taxi driver who carried Voropayev there told some of his colleagues about this or, even worse, unknown passengers. And now a new harvest is ripening and we are afraid that this poisonous obscenity will again be brought somewhere from Krasnodar Kray. So that it is better, as they say, to uproot this matter. By the way, your suburban Moscow colleagues expended much effort to learn who accompanied Voropayev to the girl's place. He calls him a chance acquaintance Seregoy, Toma--Dimoy. It turned out that he is Yuriy Chernegoy, also a hammer thrower from Krasnodar and also its sports pride. So that we believe that he too could help you with feasible information."

At the trial, the frail female lawyer laid out before the judges a stack of diplomas, certificates, and other documentary evidence of the highest sports skill of her client. If the escort boys had not been healthy, she would not have been equal to it--there were several kilograms of paper.

And in general, the young defender tried within her power and in full conformance with her assignment to lighten, as much as possible, the fate of the defendant.

"Did you understand the entire danger of your pursuit?" She tossed to him a reason to refer to naivety and a lack of worldly experience.

"To be sure!" The client did not accept the gift.

"But didn't you know that this is punishable?"

"How could I not know! All my neighbors are doing time for this."

It was with curiosity and gratitude that Voropayev listened to the testimonial of the deputy chairman of the Dinamo Kray soviet, N. Yurechko, which set forth not only his brilliant biography, but especially stressed how he, Volodya, is "sociable and trustful." And the main thing--"he devoted much attention to raising his professional and general educational level and constantly read all the latest special literature, for which he enjoyed respect among the sportsmen of his level and age."

The judges very much wanted to define more precisely why such a zealously highly praised athlete did not learn from the special literature that being occupied with sports is incompatible with hard drinking and the use of drugs. Alas, none of the Krasnodar Dynamo members proved to be near at hand. For, you see, together they could learn how this testimonial of theirs differs from the institute's as a sports nucleus differs from an atomic nucleus: the newly-made student has already been repeatedly punished for violation of the sports regime and discipline and, in the end, was dismissed without going through the rudiments of the higher school.

Voropayev prepared his last word at court in verse and in written form. It contained everything appropriate to the case: assertions of sincere repentance and "I won't do it again."

They say that no one has yet succeeded in finding the place to which the star rolled down from the sky. The star rolled from the Krasnodar sports sky

directly to a hard-labor collective labor colony. And for a clearly determined period--four years.

Seemingly, during the time of his rather long absence Voropayev's higher mentors will find out among themselves: is their responsibility for what happened collective or individual? For the explanation in common use--"we overlooked a wormhole"--in essence explains nothing. Didn't they overlook it because they looked only at the sports results, were interested in the maintenance of good physical shape and were concerned only about this, and provided their charge with balanced and high-calorie nourishment? Didn't they overlook it because they were too busy to look after these concerns and troubles: and what is there, under this muscular shell--isn't it emptiness of the heart? And didn't it, this empty heart, let down its owner with the broad chest--no, not in the sports arena but, and we do not fear loud words, in life's arena?

One who has seen drug addicts who have been brought to criminal trial or been peacefully placed in a special nursing home knows what a terrible and oppressive sight this is. A person who voluntarily poisoned his brain (and really, his body as a whole) travels the path to social degradation catastrophically rapidly and ends up beyond the bounds of reasonable existence. Or--nonexistence.

I recall the criminal case concerning the indictment of Anatoliy Tsiklauri. He worked in the Skazka restaurant as a shashlyk cook in the village of Kirzhach, Petushinskiy Rayon, Vladimir Oblast and, directly at his work place, he adapted the simple equipment with the use of which he prepared a drug. On occasion, he secretly sold his poisonous potion. Sometimes, in an especially ill-disposed mood, he also stood treat and enticed with the poison, including his young wife who soon could no longer get by "without the needle." Tsiklauri himself at 40 years of age was a textbook example (from the medical point of view) of physical and moral depravity. By himself, in places of imprisonment, in accordance with the sentence of the court he is subjected to compulsory treatment for chronic drug addiction. And this is the only way out for such people.

Alas, in the court's sentence we are dealing with a case which has already occurred. Here morals withdraw to the background because the strict and inevitable force of law, which punishes the criminal, enters; belated sobering up is tragic.

And that is why it is important to stop this deadly dangerous destruction, this horrible vice, at the very beginning of its appearance, at the level of thoughtless "foppish" mischievousness, when the first draws are still accompanied by infantile but still sensible giggling. Without waiting until it becomes meaningless.

6367  
CSO: 1800/005

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### PROBLEMS WITH POPPY CULTIVATION IN KAZAN REGION DESCRIBED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 13 Sep 86 p 8

[Article by V. Leksin, Kazan: "Poppy Field"]

[Text] Turning off the the highway our UAZ vehicle, flashing its headlights, came to a standstill at the edge of a field and dissolved in the black night. After about 10 minutes, having become a little accustomed to the darkness, we moved out of the vehicle. Speaking in a whisper, we once again checked the equipment and defined the route in detail. And, breaking up into two groups, we set out in the direction of the poppy sowings. So as not to lose our way, we continuously looked through binoculars--special ones for night vision....

Thus began the second operation of personnel of the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs to arrest the "procurers" of poppy who come here from the various ends of the country.

But first, I will acquaint the readers with the "procurers"--more than 30 of them were arrested during the first operation alone as against 18 charged with criminal deeds.

Here is one of them. He walked into the office holding his hands behind his back. He looks to be more than 30, but he is only 22. He spent several years in prison for keeping and using drugs. He lives in Rostov-na-Don. His father left the family and the mother was away at work and saw her son in the evenings, at odd moments.... They call him Mikhail, last name Khitrik.

We are sitting opposite one another. Mikhail answers sluggishly, with reluctance. "Yes, I use it. Yes, since I was very young. I can't quit however much I try...."

"Well, and what about the future?" I ask. "For your life is ahead of you."

"Is it really life?" he vents his anger.

These words were frightful. Mikhail curses the day and hour when he first touched the intoxicating potion. Out of curiosity, he recalls, he didn't want to look like a "weakling" in front of his comrades. And here is how this curiosity turned out: he did not notice that he lost interest in studying, sports, and normal contacts. His fiancée renounced him.



As assistant machine operator from the "Kamgesenergostroy" [expansion unknown] association, Sergey Ogorodnik, was also arrested. He is studying in the Moscow All-Union Correspondence Polytechnical Institute in the second course. He came for his "procurement" with his companions in a vehicle from the city of Brezhnev. He is 23 years of age and was preparing for a wedding. Stylish jacket, jeans, a small cross.... He conducts himself confidently.

"One day the fellows were talking about poppy and I decided to try it. We had poppy at the country cottage. Well, I tried it from boredom. I do not consider myself a drug addict. I want to quit altogether."

Sergey is from a happy family. A four-room apartment, his father a responsible official, a concerned mother. True, his parents were on an out-of-town work assignment and he was his own master.

And one more, Aleksandr Pukhnenkov, Ogorodnikov's buddy. They came together. He works as a fitter at the KamAZ [Kama Automobile Plant] in the same shop as his mother, also a fitter, a person respected in the collective. He is studying in the second course of the Kama Polytechnical Institute. He is a candidate member of the CPSU.

"Understand," the thought enters his head, "nothing like this ever occurred to me. I don't need this poppy and I don't know what to make of it...."

Here the armed protection of the republic's poppy fields is organized against such "procurers." But is it sufficient today, does it trigger in sufficient measure the most important factor of prevention--the inaccessibility of the potion?

An operational group remained to stand duty in the fields until the completion of the harvest, and I returned to Kazan. And I made the rounds of the departments trying to find out what is being done in Tataria to solve the problem which was diffidently hushed up for such a long time. The problem of drug addiction which, it should be said directly, caught us in some confusion.

"Everything necessary is being done in accordance with our policy to guard the poppy sowings against outsiders," says the deputy chairman of Tataria's Gosagroprom [State Agroindustrial Committee], Yu. Yarov. "Last year four rayons raised poppy, and this year--three. We are reducing the number of rayons and farms having plans for poppy. We are entrusting the raising of this crop to specialized elements and the people we select there are especially reliable. In winter they all take a course of instruction. On the farms, persons responsible for the sowing of poppy are appointed. So there should be no grievances against us."

I very much wanted to hear confirmation of what was said by the responsible comrade from the mouth of the sovkhos director, A. Suneyev, but he avoided a meeting. And, as was learned, not without purpose. The sovkhos poppy sector extends along the central road. It is covered by forest plantations on three sides--an exceptional convenience for the "procurers. Not one warning sign in the field. Having arrived in a vehicle, we stopped here in the most conspicuous place and, for an entire hour, tried to attract someone's attention. Alas....

By the way, it is also clear: designated as the one responsible for the poppy field and its mounted keeper was a certain S. Mityugov, in the past convicted and exposed in that he often...helped the "procurers."

"With such an attitude on the part of the farm managers," says the chairman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, R. Gilmanov, "our forces are not enough. You see, it is a common matter! And Suneyev, referring to more important concerns, repeats over and over again: guarding is the militia's concern."

Let me make a reservation: not everyone behaves like A. Suneyev. For example, the director of another sovkhov, F. Tazipov, helps as best he can. He incited the people on the farm in such a way that it is difficult for the "procurers" to remain unnoticed.

"Present protective measures," the sovkhov director, F. Tazilov, believes, "are clearly insufficient. Poppy is a fickle crop, it cannot be planted in the same place. Hence the difficulties in protecting the fields. But nevertheless, something should be done. We believe that access to information about the poppy fields should be restricted to the maximum. Otherwise, you see, it is in sight in virtually any agricultural institution. And what is our mounted keeper against 'procurers' who are often armed?..."

"Actually, the problem took us by surprise," agrees the first secretary of the party rayon committee, A. Demidov. "From the results of the harvest, together with militia personnel we thoroughly analyze the situation and first of all, most likely, it is necessary to reduce the number of "poppy" farms and to begin to think about specialization. Then it will be easier to make the fields inaccessible, too.

As can be seen, there are complaints against the agriculture industry, and serious ones. The uninvited guests feel calm on the poppy fields, and there are more and more of them with each passing year. Those who travel here for narcotics set themselves up substantially: they build huts and make reliable abodes in straw stacks. And all this almost in the open. In addition, on the majority of farms there are no storehouses for the poppy pods and the raw material which has been collected often lays on open areas. This is why instances of the direct stealing of the crop are frequent.

Well, and what about medicine? What is its role in the struggle with this misfortune?

The republic's minister of public health, A. Tsaregorodtsev, who was just appointed, sent me to the chief of the Psychiatry Department of the Kazan Medical Institute, Doctor of Medical Sciences Professor D. Mendelevich. He kindly, enlightened me as to what an evil drugs are. At parting, the professor spoke of the necessity for broad medical-educational work, especially among teen-agers.

The meeting with D. Mendelevich did not answer many questions--while making the rounds of the departments they increased rather than decreased. This is why I found myself in the office of the republic's chief drug specialist.

"What specifically are we undertaking today?" says the chief drug specialist of the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, L. Nikolskaya. "I refer to the July order of the republic's Ministry of Public Health and the pharmaceutical administration of the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic's Council of Ministers. It describes all the measures whose goal is the prevention of the spread of drug addiction. They concern the accounting for, storage, and control of the use of drugs in treatment-prevention and pharmaceutical institutions and the active disclosure of people who are subjected to drugs.

I attentively studied this order. Actually, there are many measures in it, the realization of which will permit blocking the road to drug addiction. But for the present, there are more than enough difficulties. There are not enough beds for the hospital treatment of drug addicts who have been discovered. It has been proposed to the republic psychiatric hospital that it provide a special section for this purpose. But its chief surgeon, N. Makarchikov, believes that the solution is fundamentally incorrect: drug addicts should be treated in a drug clinic....

It turns out that the chief problem is how to disclose a drug addict. And to register him and, if necessary, even send him to compulsory treatment. It is as if the only path for disclosure is to wait until he commits a crime having stupefied himself with a potion.

Today there is no accurate number of those on the prophylactic register in the republic because, in the opinion of specialists, the proper cooperation between militia and medical personnel is absent. There is not enough diagnostic equipment and there are no procedures and textbooks for educational work, especially among teen-agers.

Here is the picture which is manifested: everyone pictures the social danger of drug addiction but, for the present, everyone spreads his hands, either alluding to one another or waiting for new orders.

And I would like to speak about one more thing. Those three whom I presented to the readers lived, worked, and studied among people. How could it happen that Ogorodnikov, a lad of Komsomol age, gave in to the poppy fields "from boredom?" In the references on him which were sent to the militia it says that Sergey "has a passive attitude toward work and does not take part in public life." But I read the minutes of the general worker meeting which arrived with the references and I am amazed: it turns out that Sergey has the desire...to make a deep study of his specialty, and that is why the collective also requests that criminal proceedings not be instituted against him. Moreover, he promised to "work two additional shifts per month until the end of the year." Doesn't this contradiction speak of indifference?

It, indifference, shows through even more distinctly in the case of A. Pukhenkov. Here, many questions suggest themselves for the shop party organization and the party committee of the Kama Automobile Plant. The candidate period is an important time in his life for the young worker. Who was with Aleksandr at this time? On whose shoulder did he lean?

...From Kazan, I phoned the rayon where the operational group was left on the poppy fields. Lieutenant of Militia N. Akhunzyanov came to the telephone:

"Unfortunately," he said, "the 'procurers' appeared again. Last night four more were arrested."

6367

CSO: 1800/17



SOCIAL ISSUES

TuSSR: DRUG, ALCOHOL TREATMENT EFFORTS INADEQUATE

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 2 Sep 86 p 3

[Article: "At the Permanent Commissions of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] At its session of August 30 the Commission for Health and Social Security of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet reviewed the progress being made in the execution of the May 7, 1985 decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism," as part of a program for building labor-treatment dispensaries and organizing drug divisions to render preventive assistance and treatment for alcohol abusers.

The commission noted that considerable work is being done on this problem in the republic. Public drug treatment assistance is being carried out by the appropriate health institutions of the republic as well as by those of its Ministry of Internal Affairs.

At the same time it was noted that there are serious shortcomings in this work. The network of treatment centers has been growing slowly. The construction of a new 100-bed wing of the treatment center in Mary Oblast has been delayed. The oblast treatment dispensary in Tashauz Oblast has not been opened and there is not a single treatment center in the city of Krasnovodsk. The completion dates set by the TuSSR Ministry of Health were not met in the organization of oblast treatment dispensaries in the cities of Ashkhabad, Chardzhou and Krasnovodsk, the inter-rayon treatment center in the Chardzhou Oblast, and the compulsory treatment center for chronic alcoholics with concomitant serious illnesses.

Insufficient measures are being taken to expand the space and improve the material-technical base of currently operating treatment centers. All of them are located in cramped quarters that are not suitable as treatment clinics, and almost all of them are in need of capital repairs. The treatment center that was opened this January at the housing construction combine of the Turkmenneftgazstroy association in the city of Nebit-Dage has not yet been set up. The republic's ministries of internal affairs and health and their subordinate organs have been inadequately supervising the work of the treatment centers and have not been sufficiently persistent in their attempts to improve the efficient operation of the centers.

Inspections are rare and ineffectual. These problems are being handled unsatisfactorily by the ispolkoms of the oblast and Ashkhabad Soviets of People's Deputies and their departments.

Genuine efforts to identify and treat chronic alcoholics in the republic has not yet been undertaken. Many centers do not employ effective modern methods of treatment and their stock of medicinals for treatment is limited. There are cases where chronic alcoholics' visits to the indicated institutions are merely a matter of formality.

The labor organization of therapists at the treatment centers is at a low level. The disorganization of the facilities in which the therapists are working makes it difficult to control and keep them isolated which leads to a breakdown in the treatment routine and frustration on the part of the alcoholics.

The republic's ministries of internal affairs and health are poorly coordinated in their efforts to treat chronic alcoholics. The local MVD organs, and particularly the rayon militia departments of the Mary, Chardzhou, and Krasnovodsk oblasts, are inadequately responding to inquiries from the labor-treatment dispensaries. Most of the persons returning from the treatment institutions leave without supervision, do not get supportive treatment at their homes, and often end up entering these institutions again.

The work of the treatment offices at the central rayon hospitals does not satisfy the requirements expected of them. They do not maintain regular and timely out-patient observations of the patients in question. Preventive examinations by many of the inspected health institutions are conducted in a pro forma fashion. In the Tashauz Oblast Pychoneurological Clinic, out-patient observation of patients often boils down to talking to them about the harm of alcoholism.

The ministries of construction, light industry, industrial construction materials, the Turkmenneftgazstroy association, and the industrial enterprises where these treatment institutions have been based and upon whom they are entirely dependent for their material and medical-technical support, have not been taking the required responsible attitude toward the work of the treatment institutions.

The TuSSR Supreme Soviet's Commission for Health and Social Security has advised the appropriate ministries, departments, and ispolkoms of the Soviets of People's Deputies to eradicate the aforementioned deficiencies, and to undertake exhaustive measures to improve public treatment assistance.

The Commission has also reviewed the progress being made in the execution of the earlier adopted decree "On the Observance of Health Laws as Part of Public Medical Services at Therapeutic Institutions of Ashkhabad."

Appropriate decisions were adopted with reference to the questions under discussion.

Participating in the work of the session was Secretary of the TdSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium O. Nazarova.

6289

CSO: 1830/25

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### GEORGIAN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATE, NEED FOR SAFETY PROGRAM NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 July 1986 carries on page 2 a 3,400-word round-table type discussion between correspondent Manana Shaverdashvili, MVD First Deputy Minister Varlam Shaduri, and GAI [State Vehicle Inspectorate] Deputy Minister Giorgi Tsintsadze, concerning Georgia's alarming traffic statistics (around 4,000 fatalities in the past 5 years, 238 between 1 January and 15 June of this year), the kind of all-out, society-wide co-operative effort needed to turn the situation around, and the role of the Komsomol. Recounting in some detail the very hard-hitting, ultimately successful 10-year campaign that finally made the people of Minsk into law-abiding citizens who now observe all traffic regulations as obediently as the fabled Germans, General Shaduri states that similar measures are being drawn up to do the same in Georgia.

The effort will require thorough education of citizens of all ages, conscientious leadership, and--perhaps most important--good will by and between citizens and the GAI. This latter, unfortunately, is far from prevailing. Citizens and the GAI act like "two warring camps" instead of working toward a common goal. For example, drivers have worked out signals to warn each other of the presence of traffic policemen, and GAI inspectors, for their part, are not above criticism in their treatment of traffic offenders.

The interlocutors agree that Georgia's burgeoning fleet of privately-owned cars contributes to the problem, and reckless young drivers are even more worrisome. The Komsomol Central Committee has gone on record as questioning the wisdom of allowing young persons to drive. Harmful practices such as driving another's vehicle also come under scrutiny.

### KUTAISI ANTI-NARCOTICS EFFORTS LAX; SOURCES NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 July 1986 carries on page 3 D. Gedenidze's 1,000-word article detailing several episodes of narcotics smuggling and peddling that were detected in Kutaisi. They include the principals involved; where they got their goods (Kamenets-Podolskiy in Khmel'nitskiy Oblast, Dnepropetrovsk, Bryukhovskaya Stanitsa in Krasnodar Kray); types of narcotics (opium, hashish [anasha], and prescription drugs intended for cancer patients); the sometimes considerable amounts involved (up to 25 kilograms of processed drugs or raw materials); and other aspects. It is noted, however, that in general the Kutaisi MVD



organs and their associates in the health and court units are not doing a very good job. Raids are "unsystematic." Only two narcotics-dealing groups were caught in all of 1985, and the sources of the goods went largely undetected. Regulations governing the dispensing of narcotics to cancer patients are but loosely adhered to, registered patients are not properly checked upon, and MVD representatives rarely attend the destruction of "unfit" [negodnyy] narcotics. Also leaving much to be desired are such aspects as propaganda, investigations, and forensic psychiatry. A brief passage notes that officials have failed to make a practice of searching the homes of persons caught in drug-related crimes.

#### GEORGIAN ACADEMIC URGES LESS VUZ ENROLLMENT, PRIVILEGES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 July 1986 carries on page 3 Tbilisi State University Vice-Rector Professor V. Gogvadze's 1,800-word article examining various factors that account for the spread of narcotics and other grave social ills, particularly among young people. To be sure, Georgians share this problem with the whole country, just as it shares in the positive gains of socialism. Progress is being made, thanks to measures which have "broken the Big Man taboo" that made it easy for affluent families to indulge the various vices and get away with them. For all too many Georgians, "the good life" has been wrongly perceived, leading to young people's "lack of will."

Gogvadze cites as a major factor what a kindly-disposed visitor to Georgia years ago called an "unfortunate disproportion" in the percentage of Georgians who have a higher education--such a percentage was inadvisable. In the same context, the author questions the worth of the republic's great number of physicians--"how many would we really trust with our health?" Now the consequences of this disproportion are clear.

Professor Gogvadze suggests that it is time to reduce the contingent of VUZ students, acknowledging that such a reduction will not leave the contingent of professors untouched, but "under our humane system--not like in the capitalist world--there is no danger of unemployment." In another passage he suggests that certain kinds of privileged VUZ enrollment be abolished. A hypothetical example: a leading milkmaid, let us say, is rewarded with a slot in some VUZ history department, where she is subjected to unaccustomed pressures, is a burden to her professors, and cannot meet standards. Meanwhile, someone more qualified is left out, and agriculture loses a good milkmaid. Similarly, numerous jobs now requiring a diploma should have that requirement removed.

#### GEORGIAN WRITER ASSAILS CORRUPTION, MONEY-GRUBBING

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 July 1986 carries on page 3 under the rubric "Law, Order, and Us" poet and playwright Akaki Getsadze's 1,800 article assailing widespread corruption and money-grubbing. Though the phenomenon of "unearned income" has been condemned by decent people through the centuries, it has seldom been so alarming as today, hence the need for the recently enacted law to combat it. This article is written

in the spirit of openness, the kind of frankness that must be administered like bitter medicine in order to cure the disease.

Unearned income, and all the corruption it entails, constitutes a moral concern, for the mentality that fosters its indulgence "makes people into pigs," degrades them. The disease is "contagious," moreover: A victim of extortion in turn has to cheat others to make up his own loss, they in turn do the same, and the result is a real "merry-go-round of corruption." In similar fashion, parents pass their attitudes along to the children. In time, "evil habits" become the "characteristic mentality" of particular persons or whole groups.

The author lists a number of the familiar manifestations of this social disorder, instantiating several of them by true stories from his own experience or observations. They include a case in which a driver of a state vehicle, using it wrongfully, killed a citizen but got off with a lighter sentence through bribery; a theater manager who had a confederate buy up large numbers of tickets to a hit movie, for scalping purposes; a hotel manager who extorted 25 rubles from a tired traveler to give him a room; a waiter who took in 1,000 rubles a day by overcharging patrons and sneered at them if they complained; and local (rayon) Consumer Services Administration officials who squeezed honest people authorized to build a home, often dragging the process on for years.

The scarcity of quality goods and the glut of shoddy ones is, of course, a major factor in the phenomenon. "Everybody knows" that the job of warehouse manager, for example (like that of a waiter or cashier), is a prize to be bought and sold because of the opportunities for unearned income it affords.

Bazaar prices are as high as they are not only because of greedy producers, sellers, and middlemen, but equally because so many dishonest people, their pockets bulging with unearned income, are happy to pay the exorbitant prices demanded, which honest folks can't afford. The author himself, for one, refuses to patronize speculators.

Beyond the conventionally characterized kinds of unearned income, the author briefly considers the fact that bloated personnel staffs, in which for example 10 office workers are assigned to do the job one person could, likewise constitutes a kind of "unearned income."

#### HIRING MIGRANTS 'FOR PENNIES' PERSISTS IN GEORGIAN RAYON

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 July 1986 carries on page 3 D. Bitsadze's 1,400-word article on widespread "unearned income" phenomena in Gardabani Rayon. In many cases, local party, soviet, and MVD officials look the other way or are involved themselves.

One 200-word passage deals with the problem of "hired labor," which is practiced in many localities. The hirers are persons who have maximum-sized household plots and oversized hot house installations where they raise

lucrative vegetables and flowers for sale at exorbitant prices in the bazaars. The laborers, who "work for pennies," are mostly drunks and hoboes from all over the country; local officials allow them to live there unregistered. "In the village of Gachiani, some families have had hired laborers for years." Most of the villages where such things go on are located in the southern districts of Gardabani Rayon.

Other aspects of unearned income that are discussed at some length include embezzlement and theft of state property; private enterprise such as car painting shops and vodka stills; cheating of customers in trade and services; illegal renting of apartments--both privately owned and social-sector housing; and gambling.

#### GEORGIAN TV NARCOTICS DRAMA 'MISAPPREHENDED' BY VIEWERS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi SABCHOTA KHELOVNEBA in Georgian No 8, August 1986 carries on pages 50-60 movie critic Giorgi Gvakharia's 5,900-word analysis of "The Stain," writer-director Aleko Tsabadze's disturbing TV drama about the bleak life of an alienated young industrial-district urbanite loser, Kishvard, who is helplessly enmeshed in the doings of dope peddlers and addicts, thieves, extortioners, gamblers, and other low-lives of Tbilisi. Public response to the film [broadcast in late May and early June] was overwhelming--in the press, in the streets, schools and shops--and a special TV panel program broadcast soon after sparked further public debate. Reviewer Gvakharia approvingly contrasts this genuine republic-wide reaction with the "artificial resonance" that is generated for all too many other "premieres" of doubtful artistic or social value. TV viewers in all walks of life, accustomed to upbeat documentaries with uplifting scenes and dramas with happy endings, were astonished and even shocked (in some cases titillated) by "The Stain's" nearly unswerving portrayal of grimy locales and their aimless, desperate, or criminal denizens. The film is not only truthful and bold, but also qualifies as a high artistic achievement.

Nevertheless, Gvakharia is disappointed in the response of most viewers: Far from "looking at ourselves in the mirror" as its author earnestly admonished during the panel discussion, they took the opportunity instead to condemn self-righteously Kishvard's love for "foreign" rock music ("Western poison," they called it), alienation from his parents, association with hoods and criminals, involvement with narcotics dealers and users, extortion and gambling--or, alternatively, to cast blame on parents, the militia, Kishvard's teachers, and so on. Still other viewers "liked" it for equally wrong reasons, namely its use of "the jargon" and scenes of depravity, in particular those involving drugs. There were, in addition, those who took offense at the film's explicit exposure of the seamy side of their society.

Reviewer Gvakharia faults "misapprehending" viewers on two main counts: One, they were intellectually "unprepared" for Tsabadze's unflinching and at the same time non-didactic ("non-interventionist") treatment of his plot, characters, and themes, for his "breaking the rules" of usual TV fare. Two, in their automatic, unthinking readiness to condemn Kishvard--to distance themselves from him and his despair--they revealed themselves to be as bad

as the other characters shown in the film, whether respectable citizens or otherwise: cold, uncaring for the fate of their fellow citizens, unwilling even to listen or give encouragement, let alone stop and help someone in real trouble (a young man who befriended Kishvard was killed while people hurried on their way, cold and self-absorbed). Kishvard's one hopeful feature (in the reviewer's and the author's opinion)--his love of music which was a means by which caring people might have encouraged and guided him--was for most viewers, as for key characters in the drama, just another target of smug opprobrium.

But the reviewer refrains from placing all the blame on the viewers. For one thing, the author himself resorts in many places to shallow characterization, cheap plot twists, and cinematic cliches. A hotel scene in which a woman is injected with morphine comes in for criticism in this context, and a scene in which Kishvard is attacked by a gang of "obviously non-Georgian youths" is "tactless" (because of the link between ethnic affiliation and aggressiveness).

The film ultimately falls short both artistically and as an attempt to enlighten its viewers, to alter their perceptions, to force them to "look at ourselves in the mirror." Probably one of the author's key mistakes, in terms of the classical conventions of tragedy (and "The Stain" is indeed the tragedy of "the superfluous man in an industrial age"), is that his "hero" Kishvard is not destined to die, with the result that unsophisticated viewers especially get too caught up in mere turns of plot, emerge from their initial immersion in Kishvard's thoughts and emotions, and are thus deprived in the end of the "catharsis" they might have achieved.

These flaws acknowledged, the reviewer expresses confidence that author Tsabadze (this film is his debut) will do better in his next outing.

#### EXPERIMENT WITH LSD DEPICTED IN GEORGIAN PLAY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi SABCHOTA KHELOVNEBA in Georgian No 8, August 1986 carries on pages 128-152 Temur Abulashvili's 20,000-word two-part, 32-episode drama titled "Wedding Dance of the Birds," about clashing personalities in a very well-to-do, on-the-make, egotistical family in Tbilisi, consisting of Professor Aleksandre, his psychiatrist wife Medea, their son Ramaz, his wife Magda, the maid Tino, Aleksandre's artist son (Medea's stepson) Vazha, and Grandmother Daro. A key element of the plot is an LSD experiment conducted by Medea on Vazha, the main proceedings of which take up about 3,500 words of the text.

Medea, who is portrayed as tyrannical and manipulative, induces Vazha into taking the LSD so that she can write up the effects as part of her years-overdue dissertation. Vazha, a promising painter, is lured into the experiment first by reading a book on the subject given to him by Medea--just reading it seemed to induce hallucinations, followed by a surge of extraordinarily creative energy. His fascination thus kindled, Medea



easily persuades him that it can be the means to a full flowering of his inner creativity, a chance, indeed, to "see himself from inside."

During the experiment--a measured dose has been administered--Vazha voices his rush of weird feelings and chaotic experiences while Medea questions and guides the discourse, all the while taking copious notes. Vazha describes the onset of nausea, impressions of expanding and contracting and disintegration, feelings of bliss and revelation alternating with paranoia and near-panic, giving strange colors to everyday objects, and the like. Several recurring fragments of reminiscence describe scenes from his childhood by the sea and faint memories of his mother. Finally, Medea directs him to go to bed, from whence his moans are sporadically heard in subsequent scenes.

During the session, Grandmother Daro attempts to intervene and is coldly told to mind her own business: "I'm the doctor here and there is nothing to worry about." At a later time--Vazha's doings are not detailed in the interim--Medea reveals more or less by-the-way to Aleksandre that Vazha has had to consult with an eye doctor, that he has had a recurrence of papillitis [inflammation of the optic nerve], and will have to wear glasses for a couple of years; the implication is that the LSD experiment brought it on.

6854

CSO: 1830/100

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### SIZE, WORK OF TuSSR BUREAUCRACY CRITICIZED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by K. Nurdzhanov, chief of the Staff Administration of the TuSSR Ministry of Finance: "Cut Down, Reduce the Cost of Management Staff"]

[Text] In the report at the June (1986) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted that the rate of our movement and mastery of new management methods are to a considerable degree hampered by the cumbersome and inefficient nature of management staff's work.

This also has most direct relationship to our republic. The relative share of management staff workers in the overall number of our workers is the highest compared with other union republics.

Two years ago, the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on improving, reducing the cost, and cutting down the size of management staff.

But as last year's results show, ministries and departments continue to work in the old way by firmly "safeguarding" narrow localistic interests and forgetting those of the state. As a result, in some systems the relative share of the management staff in the overall number of workers has not only not been reduced, but even increased. This concerns the Ministries of Consumer Services, Local Industry, Motor Transport, Trade, Municipal Services, Construction, and Construction Materials Industry.

The conservative position of ministries and departments was clearly revealed in the development of drafts of standard structures and standard staffs of subordinate organizations. Despite recommendations with regard to ensuring efficiency and reducing the size of the staff, almost all ministries and departments submitted drafts on the basis of existing staff. Moreover, many drafts provided for a considerable increase in the numerical strength of management personnel. For example, the TuSSR Minbyt intended to increase its management staff by 25.2 percent. In this connection the TuSSR Minfin was forced to return such drafts for revision. A part of them was also returned by the TuSSR Goskomtrud.

One may ask, why do supervisors of ministries and departments act so irresponsibly toward solving tasks with regard to fundamentally reorganizing the manage-

ment structure of economy? Don't they understand the whole significance of this important work?

The resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for Improving, Reducing the Cost, and Cutting Down the Size of Management Staff" is being put into practice very poorly. It gave the right to ministers and supervisors of departments of the USSR and union republics, all-union and republic industrial associations, and other medium level management organs to use up to 80 percent of the amount of wage fund saved, which is formed as a result of additional staff size reduction, for establishing bonuses in the amount of one-third of salary for highly skilled workers.

However, only five ministries in the republic have made an attempt to use this provision in practice. But the majority of sectorial staffs prefer to retain a great number of vacancies.

Specific tasks for ministries and departments with regard to reducing the size of management staff and expenditures for its maintenance are also provided in the USSR state budget. Some organizations are successfully fulfilling them. However, inspections by financial organs testify that supervisors of some enterprises proceed toward violating state discipline.

At the end of a year additional units are included on the staff, which are left vacant and are then reduced, supposedly against the established task. Every year financial organs of the republic also uncover facts of gross violations of staff-estimate discipline. Thus, during the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan inspections uncovered the maintenance above the confirmed limits and staffs more than 6,000 management staff workers with an annual wage fund of R9.3 million. In most cases the above-limit management staff workers are maintained under the guise of production personnel.

During the same period, financial organs stopped payment of excessive salaries to 1,700 positions. The monthly sum that was set too high amounted to R44,100. The materials from inspection of 2,000 enterprises and organizations were sent for examination to executive committees, higher organizations, and people's control organs. According to examination results of submitted materials, the sum of unauthorized monetary expenditures amounted to R61,300. Illegal and excessive allocations in the amount of R15.8 million were treated as budget revenues.

Unfortunately, in spite of measures being adopted by finance organs, the violations of staff-estimate discipline have not only not ceased, but are increasing. This is a result of poor departmental control. Officials, on account of whom violations were permitted, are not being punished. As a result, material damage of considerable extent is caused to the state.

Here are some examples. In 1984, 13 enterprises of the TuSSR Mintorg's system overexpended a sum total of R89,000 on management staff maintenance by having 47 management staff workers above the confirmed limit with an annual wage fund of R160,000. Illegal and excessive allocations amounted to R135,800. In the following year, 27 enterprises permitted overexpenditure of funds

which amounted to a sum total of R205,000. A total of 106 management staff workers were maintained above the limit. Illegal and excessive allocations amounted to R224,000.

The growth in the number of enterprises and organizations, which permitted violations of staff-estimate discipline, directly points out the weakness of the TuSSR Mintorg's departmental control and lack of effective measures for elimination of discovered violations. Such a position of workers of this ministry cannot be called as a state position.

In 1985, 77 enterprises in the system of the former TuSSR Minsel'khoz allowed an overexpenditure of R261,700 by having 60 management staff workers above the limit. There were also considerable violations of staff-estimate discipline in the system of the former TuSSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika.

At the present time, the Minsel'khoz and the Goskomsel'khoztekhnika are a part of the newly formed TuSSR Gosagroprom. It is necessary that leaders of the new committee immediately place at a proper level the control over economic expenditure of funds for management staff maintenance.

This question was discussed in December 1985 by the TuSSR Council of Ministers. The inadmissibility of violations was pointed out. The ministers of consumer services, trade, construction, and municipal services were warned for lack of proper control in this matter. But so far there are no visible results of the reorganization.

Such phenomena were subjected to sharp criticism at the June (1986) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Every fact of violation must be considered from a position of intolerance and compulsory elimination. Only in this case they will decrease.

After all, no ministry or department staff, not even the most qualified, is capable under the present scale of economy of taking upon itself the successful solution of all questions, and cannot replace the creative thought of labor collectives, it was stated at the plenum. Efforts must be directed toward this first of all.

Coordination of activity of controlling organs is of great significance. It will help in eliminating duplication in their work, in carrying out more fuller and thorough inspections, and in effectively putting outlined measures into practice. In organizing these contacts we see one of the reserves for improving work with regard to financial control. Unfortunately, such practice is not employed in the republic. Cases are extremely rare when financial organs turn over inspection materials to investigatory organs.

Systematic use of all forms of influence on violators of staff-estimate discipline, high exactingness, adherence to principle, and persistence of workers of the financial system, and close contacts with people's control organs, party and soviet organs, and Gosbank institutions--in this we see the success of our work.

9817  
CSO: 1830/732



## SOCIAL ISSUES

### WORK OF TURKMEN SOCIOLOGISTS DISCUSSED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by K. Dovletdurdyev, scientific secretary of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences' Council for Coordination of Scientific Research Work and candidate of historical sciences, under the "On Comprehensive Programs" rubric: "The Most Important Direction"; first paragraph is TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA introduction]

[Text] It has already been reported that a scientific session of the Presidium of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences was held in Ashkhabad, which summed up the scientific activity results of the republic's scientists-sociologists during the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan in developing a comprehensive special-purpose program "The Development and Improvement of the Socialist Way of Life." The editorial office has asked K. Dovletdurdyev, scientific secretary of the academy's Council for Coordination of Scientific Research Work and candidate of historical sciences, to describe the significance of scientific and practical work performed by sociologists of the republic.

The party poses a fundamental question of broad emergence of social sciences to the specific needs of practice and demands that scientists-sociologists keenly react to changes occurring in the life of society, deeply study new phenomena, and draw conclusions which can correctly orient practice. Every Soviet sociologist must now ponder over the ways of realizing this most important party instruction.

The most important direction of social science is extensive study of man--the main productive force of society. For the purpose of in-depth development of the entire complex of questions with regard to the study of human nature, the USSR Academy of Sciences has established a coordination center which unites scientists of various branches of science.

How do matters stand now in Turkmen social science? To what extent are we ready for fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress?

Already during the 11th 5-Year Plan, Turkmen scientists have turned their efforts, for the most part, toward development of topical questions of contemporary life, toward coordination of academic, higher educational institution, and branch science, and toward maximum emergence of research in practice. Development of practical recommendations became as much a compulsory form of research completion as preparation of monographic work.

During the years of the 5-year plan, social scientists have studied the comprehensive program on "The Development and Improvement of the Socialist Way of Life," which includes five problems and 95 topics. Participating in their development were 18 scientific research institutions and social sciences departments of higher educational institutions. More than 400 scientific and scientific-pedagogical workers of Central Asia and Kazakhstan were enlisted in research, including 10 academicians and corresponding members, 13 doctors, and more than 270 candidates of sciences.

According to materials of the comprehensive program, 176 topical monographic works, 88 collected articles, and more than 1,800 scientific articles were prepared and partly published and 56 scientific and scientific-practical conferences were held.

As a result of developing the program, measures were determined with regard to improving the process of reproduction of specialists and improving their qualitative composition, legal regulation of activity of state management organs of the republic in the field of planning socioeconomic development and with regard to improving legislation in the field of land use and normative regulation of activity of land protection organs as well as organs which carry out protection of the environment.

The results of sociological research, which was conducted in 1981-84, have made it possible to determine the state of religiousness of the population, the effectiveness of atheistic propaganda in the republic, and develop a system of measures for struggle against the harmful remnants of the past, which have remained in the consciousness of some people.

According to research results, some practical recommendations were developed and submitted to directive and other republic organizations and institutions. In particular, recommendations were made with regard to organizing a movement for communist labor, a model of a social passport of an enterprise, in which the dynamics of social development of a labor collective are reflected, was compiled, and recommendations were developed with regard to further improving the activity of local soviets in the republic.

Scientists have prepared recommendations aimed at improving reproduction of specialists and distribution and use of special educational institutions by taking the development of productive forces of the republic into account.

A Russian-Turkmen Dictionary of Abbreviations, which will contribute to the development of Turkmen-Russian bilingualism, a large Turkmen-Russian Dictionary, a Dictionary of Turkmen Ethnic Names, and a Russian-Turkmen Phrase Book have been prepared. Editing is now being completed of three large fundamental monographs: Socialist Culture and Its Role in Communist Construction, Formation of Man of Communist Society, and Modern Turkmen Family.

All of this, however, are only the first steps of scientists-sociologists, in whose activity there are still quite a few substantial shortcomings.

First of all, far from completely eliminated as yet in plans for scientific research work are the "initiative" subjects and concentration on narrow subjects

which is generated by them, a faulty practice, when under an overall headline of a "topical" subject most diverse individual studies, which at times are of very little significance and for the most part not connected among themselves organically, are linked into one integral whole and therefore do not ensure solution of a major problem indicated in the plan. This is particularly characteristic of higher educational institution science, but to some extent is also inherent in academic science.

Second, and this is the main thing, the quality of work far from always meets requirements of the time. It is known that in examining work scientific councils of scientific institutions of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences do not consider it possible in some case to recommend them for publication. It happens that the level of scientific analysis is low, recommendations and forecasts often turn out to be not thought-out enough, insufficiently substantiated scientifically, and are therefore useless.

The tasks of science, as of production, are clearly and specifically defined by the 27th CPSU Congress. They are a turn of science toward the needs of the national economy, and of production toward science. Social scientists of the republic, like all scientists, must take a look at their plans again from the position of solving problems, which are of important national economic significance, seriously think through the periods of fulfillment of one or another development, and accelerate emergence in practice to the maximum.

Of course, this does not mean that social scientists of Turkmenistan must shift to developing contemporary subjects alone. The party stresses the need of in-depth, fundamental historical research. Therefore, it is necessary to deepen the study of history and archeology of Turkmenistan, the ethnic origin of the Turkmen people, and the history of their language, literature, and culture as a whole.

Planned for the 12th 5-Year Plan is creation of a multivolume history of the Turkmen SSR, a code of historical and cultural monuments of Turkmenistan, and research of history of the Turkmen prerevolutionary and Soviet literature. Within the framework of the comprehensive program and with participation of a large number of scientists of academic, branch scientific research, and higher educational institutions the problems of social development of contemporary Turkmen countryside and some other major scientific problem will be developed.

All of this and other research must be raised to a more higher qualitative level and new goals must be scientifically ensured in the field of improvement of social relations and development of the human factor.

9817

CSO: 1830/732

## REGIONAL ISSUES

### 'ONE THIRD' OF USSR SPECULATORS IN UzSSR

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST in Russian No 8, Aug 86 (signed to press 24 Jul 86) pp 6-7

[Article by A. Buturlin, UzSSR Procurator: "Without Regard to Any of the Local Organs"]

[Text] The political report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Party Congress contained an exhaustive assessment of the negative processes which have been manifested in their worst form in Uzbekistan where "there has been widespread machinations of various kinds, embezzlement, bribery, and crude violations of the socialist law." As M. S. Gorbachev noted at the republic Party organization, there has been a slackening of discipline, in control are persons whose only principle has become one of unscrupulousness, their own material welfare and careerist aspirations. All of our practice and criminal case materials confirm that the responsibility for this also borne by the law protection organs, and to a significant degree, the procurator's office. And it is not simply a matter of the republic procurator's inability to oppose local pressures and abuses or his failure to make objective reports about what was going on to the USSR Procurator. It seems it was worse than that. Several procurators in the localities, in the rayon, and at the oblast level themselves took to the road of law violations and bribery. It became necessary to replace many oblast, city, and rayon procurators.

Most of the former leadership of the republic's MVD and chiefs the structural subdivisions of the ministry and oblast administrations of internal affairs were arrested and criminal proceedings were instituted against them.

The demands of the CPSU Central Committee concerning a significant intensification of supervision and constant improvement in all procurator activities are not only important as a mobilizing force, but, in view of what has occurred in the Uzbek SSR, constitute a vital necessity. As a matter of fact, until recently there have been clear attempts to disparage the role of procurator surveillance. There has been interference



everywhere into investigations of crimes, the examination of case materials, etc. Independent actions taken by the procurator and quick responses to law violations were often viewed as if they were attempts to get away from Party control, with all of the attendant consequences. That is to say that this kind of practice gave rise to "pocket" procurators who acted without principle but responded to local moods and pressures.

And even in such organs as the republic's Council of Ministers and Presidium of the Supreme Soviet it took some time for some people to admit that the procuracy was not under their control and that it was inadmissible to order that office to do what one wished. They directed corresponding inquiries to the Union organs instead of opening up the USSR Constitution and reading Article 168 which stipulates that "the organs of the procuracy will exercise their authority independently of any local organs and will be subordinate only to the Procurator General of the USSR."

On a number of occasions it was necessary to turn to the Uzbek CP Central Committee, and even to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Procuracy in order to oppose the incorrect stand taken by certain Party workers. As a consequence, we succeeded in adopting measures to strengthen law and order.

This work is now being done in a purposeful manner in Uzbekistan. Citizens' attitudes toward negative phenomena and law violations have changed. People sensed that they were getting support and began to take an active part in the struggle against violations of the principle of social justice. Procuracy personnel are broadly informing the workers about the measures being taken in the struggle against negative phenomena.

However, the situation regarding crime and law observance in the leading sectors of the economy continues to alarm us as it has in the past. Of course the factors at play are the same as in the country as a whole although we have our own specific situation.

The imbalances and the warping that have been allowed to occur in the national economy's supervision have given rise, for example, to the following negative phenomena: One-third of all the country's citizens not engaged in national production live in Uzbekistan. The rural population of the republic derives 60 to 65 percent of its income from private farming. The real scourge is the widespread extraction of non-labor income. These phenomena create the basis for numerous abuses and parasitism. Decisive measures are being taken today to correct the situation. But certain leaders are dominated by a force of inertia that is not easy to overcome.

As is known, cotton abuses have caused the greatest losses to the economy. Those abuses have occurred in almost all rayons and farms of the republic. "Sprouted" from this very soil was one such odious figure as Director of the rayon agro-industrial association Odylov. This person who had received the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and who was elected to the Supreme Soviet and Uzbek CP Central Committee, turned the association which he headed into his own estate. He established procedures that were incompatible with any standards of the socialist way of life. In having available enormous funds stolen from the state, and in enjoying the personal protection of the former First Secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, Odylov, through the use of bribes, created an inflated authority for himself. He reached the point where he retained an armed group of people to act as a body guard, and humiliated his subordinates.

Several other supervisors didn't act much differently. Their exposure entails considerable complexity. The "activity" of Odylov is now under investigation.

It has now been more than one and one-half years that a significant segment of the investigative apparatus of the republic's procuracy and internal affairs organs, together with the active assistance of investigators from other union republics, have been investigating crimes of bribery and particularly large embezzlements connected with falsified cotton procurement accounts.

Naturally, there was a sharp increase in the volume of investigative work. The particulars of these cases prompted us to depart significantly from the traditional ways of organizing the supervision and control of investigation.

In the first place, we had to raise the level of local initiative and responsibility. In the second place, we had to maintain a uniform methodological and tactical approach to criminal investigation and establish concise control over those persons who were investigating each case. Consequently, the oblast procurators were personally entrusted with the supervision of investigations pertaining to these cases. They sensed that this was a responsibility of action, and not just of words, so they made regular reports to the republic procuracy.

But we also understood that if controls were left to investigative management, based on the zone principle, the required action would not be taken. It was then decided to create a special staff for the purpose of organizing and controlling the investigation of the "cotton" cases.

Convinced that this form of control was effective, we restructured the entire operation of investigative management.

What was the basis for this? In recent years the USSR Procuracy has done much in the way of training specialized investigators. And that was perfectly proper. Now it is simply impossible to be a specialist in all fields. Some investigators specialize in economic crimes and others specialize in crimes committed against individuals. But what is happening in the investigative administrations and departments? Everything there is "general-purpose" oriented. The same zone principle that has been in effect for decades is still being applied without any significant changes. In this kind of situation investigators are frequently unable to get specific highly skilled assistance.

That is why we decided to initiate the specialization of procurators in investigative management. A group was created to control and assist the investigation of murders. Ownerless, to put it crudely, permanently functioning investigative-operative groups suddenly found their own organizational and methodological center on a republic-wide scale.

Understandably, it was difficult to tie up all loose ends in our own activity straight away. Nevertheless, the number of unsolved murder cases last year and in the preceding part of this year was reduced to two-thirds of the previous level.

There were frequent law violations in our republic in the course of investigating criminal cases. We have been strongly criticized for this in the central newspapers. We are consequently taking the strongest possible measures, including dismissals from the procuracy organs.

For the purpose of a more effective prevention of law violations, together with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, we hear reports from internal affairs administration chiefs and oblast procurators, particularly as they pertain to questions of law observance.

One must admit that the efficiency of general surveillance work is still improving slowly. For years supervisors of republic ministries and departments have sensed their lack of control because the procuracy inspections that were made there did not probe very deeply into the matter at hand. Although the personnel at many republic ministries and departments may not have themselves contributed to eye-wash, mismanagement and law violations, they shamefully closed their eyes to such things and failed to take steps to instill proper state discipline.

The principal efforts in the general surveillance activity of the republic procuracy and its subordinate organs are now concentrated on raising the level of responsibility on the part of the supervisor link.

The results of the inspections conducted at all industrial and construction ministries as well as republic control organs were thoroughly reviewed, with our participation, at expanded collegiums of those bodies. We now require regular reports about the measures being taken and their results. Explanations offered by individual ministers are heard at a collegium of the republic procuracy. We transmit this information to the Uzbek CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers.

Based on the information we have transmitted, the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet examined the problem concerned with the inadequate measures taken by the ministry and departments to strengthen state discipline and to prevent embezzlements. A number of their supervisory personnel were relieved of their official positions.

Our present urgent need is to activate further the work being done in this area and to exert greater legal leverage on the economy.

The personnel problems are the focus of our attention. A republic center for improved skills has been created in order to supplement the traditional forms of training. The classes are held by the most experienced personnel and leading specialists from other institutions.

Unfortunately, one must state that the level of lawyer training in the republic's teaching institutions, including the law department of Tashkent University, is still low.

A considerable effort is currently being undertaken in Uzbekistan, as everywhere else in the country, to execute the decisions of the 27th Party Congress. The organs of the republic's procuracy are fully resolved to make a constantly increasing contribution to the resolution of the tasks set forth by the Party.

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6289

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REGIONAL ISSUES

UZBEK LOCAL SOVIETS' ROLE IN TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT EXPLORED

Moscow SOVET Y NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV in Russian No 8, Aug 86 (signed to press 21 Jul 86) pp 86-87

[Article by K. Yanovskiy, candidate of juridical sciences: "The Goal is Comprehensive Development"]

[Text] More than eight years has passed since the adoption of the 1977 Constitution of the USSR which legally established the authority of local official organs to secure comprehensive economic and social development in their own territory. During this period the constitutional statutes have become specifically defined and developed in national and republic legislation, and a considerable amount of experience has been gained in the implementation of those laws.

However, improvements in the activity of local Soviets in the area of industrial and social-cultural construction and the execution of their coordination-control functions still remain a vital task of the present day. This was underscored in the documents adopted by the 27th Congress of the CPSU. The monograph under review\* to a certain degree is helpful in the resolution of this task and analyzes the practical implementation of authority by the local Soviets of the Uzbek SSR and certain general problems concerned with improvements in the activity of official organs.

Uzbekistan is one of the few regions of the country which has considerable labor resource reserves in the rural areas. At the same time, a number of national customs that remain from the past is not permitting these resources to be fully utilized even though many enterprises and organizations in large industrial centers are experiencing a labor shortage. Under these conditions it is very important to make full use of the coordination authority of the local Soviets and activate their operations in the social sphere.

\* Solovyeva, S. V., Starovoytov, N. G., and Shemetayev, K. Sh., "Problemy sovershenstvovaniya deyatelnosti mestnykh Sovetov po obespecheniyu kompleksnogo razvitiya territoriy" [Problems in the Improvement of Local Soviet Operations to Secure the Territory's Comprehensive Development], Tashkent, "Fan", 1985, 192 pages, price: 2 rubles 30 kopecks.

The authors of the monograph understand this and devote considerable attention to the work of the Soviets in the area of labor resource utilization. They believe that along with active political educational and mass cultural work, the efforts of the local Soviets in the labor surplus regions of Central Asia should include independent measures to stimulate population mobility. This would include resettlement, the broad development of an organized recruitment of the work force, and active responses to the appeals of the Komsomol and other public organizations.

There are other problems as well. Much must be done by the Soviets in the Uzbek SSR to economize on the amount of arable land being allocated for the construction of new facilities. The authors analyze in detail the land allotment practice of official organs in the course of building industrial centers and other general urban facilities. Ways of improving that practice are analyzed.

A considerable part of the book deals with the coordination activity of Soviets in the area of consumer goods production. In particular, the authors suggest that uniform coordination centers should be created in the central republic planning organs that would consolidate information about the public's need for any particular commodity. The problem is a serious one. Its solution would allow this matter to be better organized. For it is surely recognized that when there is lack or deficiency of information, situations can arise where neighboring oblasts might be manufacturing the same goods which would inevitably lead to marketing difficulties. At the same time, this would result in a shortage of machinery or raw materials needed for the manufacture of consumer goods that are really essential to the public.

In taking note of the specific examples and facts which saturate the book as well as the authors' striving to present arguments supporting their proposals and conclusions, one cannot but call attention to the work's shortcomings.

The authors frequently get into discussions of problems that have long since ceased to exist. Thus, make a detailed examination and evaluation of various viewpoints regarding the substance of the concept "Session of the Soviet of People's Deputies." It is not very likely that anyone among the functioning personnel in the Soviets has any questions about that subject. The law clearly defines the exclusive authority of the Soviets of People's Deputies and stipulates what the relationship between the Soviets and their ispolkoms should be. Therefore, in our view, there is no basis for argumentation.

One cannot but disagree with the authors' opinion that the permanent commissions of the Soviets are not entitled to true competency. In reality, they have a broad range of authority that is defined by the statutes adopted in the union republics on the permanent commissions of the Soviets. Those statutes stipulate that the commissions make decisions on

questions under review; they conduct joint inspections in concert with the organs of the People's Control and public organizations; they hear reports from supervisors of enterprises and organizations located in the territory of the Soviets; they transmit their own proposals to appropriate organizations, etc. This is a competency that is broad and fully defined!

The noted deficiencies somewhat lessen the overall positive evaluation of the monograph which is useful for theoretical and practical Soviet structure. The authors of the monograph have collected a considerable amount of interesting and instructive material which will help to continue research on problems in local Soviets' operations.

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6289

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## REGIONAL ISSUES

### OSSETIAN VETERANS OF AFGHANISTAN PROFILED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 July 1986 carries on page 2 Manana Kartoza's 1,000-word profile of Genadi and Vitali Doguzov (not immediately related), veterans of Afghanistan--both were awarded the Red Star--who are now correspondence students of history in the Tskhinvali Pedagogical Institute. Genadi, age 24, was a paratrooper, now has two children, is working as a mechanic, and looks forward to teaching. Vitali, age 23, is an invalid of Group 3, drives a taxi and asks for no privileges, and has one child.

Genadi's military experience is not recounted but some of his philosophy is sketched: Because of their own centuries-long experience, Georgians understand perfectly well what it is like to have to till one's land while toting a rifle against foreign invaders, hence "it is essential that we help [the Afghans]." With today's advanced technology, and with military hardware such as tanks and rockets at the ready, "boundaries are but provisional concepts." People's struggles anywhere in the world affect everybody else. Presented without elaboration is his comment that Tajiks and Afghans, who live just a stone's throw apart, understand each other well.

### TOO FEW ABKHAZIAN YOUNGSTERS CHOOSE MILITARY SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 July 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by Maj Gen L. Abashidze, military commissar for the Abkhazian ASSR, about the need to continue to improve military-patriotic indoctrination of young persons subject to induction, especially considering today's tense international situation. He names a number of specific schools, economic and agricultural outfits, and other units in Abkhazia as having done good work in this regard, as well as several that have developed new forms of it. Military life is demanding, and young men who are morally and physically unprepared--those whose parents have pampered them--often fail to meet its demands.

In a lengthy passage, Abashidze laments that all too few youngsters from Abkhazia are choosing to enter military school after high school, despite considerable advantages and benefits offered. In many cases, parents as well as officials of economic outfits and other units are unaware of the fact that a person who completes a military school receives not only a military but also a civil diploma. In an aside, Abashidze notes proudly that his own son and daughter are pursuing military careers.



#### TBILISI LANGUAGE INSTITUTE OFFERS BASQUE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 July 1986 devotes most of page 3 to a number of VUZ rectors' discussions of upcoming entrance exams, the criteria for admission ("knowledge"), and particular features of the school year.

In his 200-word contribution, Tbilisi Chavchavadze Foreign Language Institute Rector E. Magradze notes that the school will accept 275 students, of which 150 will be in daytime enrollment studying not only the usual English, German, and French but also other Western and Eastern European languages. In addition, students from Georgia's highlands can major in Russian language and literature.

The Social Professions Faculty is set to offer courses in Basque, Esperanto, and Chinese, also training for interpreter-guides, political commentators, and patent translators. This item appeared also in ZARYA VOSTOKA on 15 July.

#### ATTEMPTS TO THWART FAMILY CONTRACT METHOD IN GEORGIAN RAYON

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 July 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Economics Candidate Elgudzha Chaduneli, a docent at Tbilisi State University, concerning the excellent success of the family contract method on several farms of Mtskheta Rayon. Figures are cited showing per-hectare vegetable and grape yields from 2 to 10 times greater than on regular crop tracts, and it is noted that family incomes are substantially increased as well. Other benefits of the method include less "petty tutelage" by the administrative apparatus, less fear of theft and other losses, more youngsters and oldsters involved in productive labor, fewer instances of inequitable pay, and an all-around healthier atmosphere. In a brief passage, the author points out that the family contract method has been very successful as well in Hungary, Bulgaria, and China; those who compare it unfavorably with the regular brigade contract, therefore, are wrong. To be sure, the choice of the method is not an automatic one, any more than the brigade method is; it depends on conditions, the level of mechanization possible, and so on.

In the final paragraphs, Chaduneli suggests that there are those--in particular, some economists--who are quite against the family contract. He cites by name one Makvala Samkharadze, chief economist of the Mtskheta RAPO, who did everything she could to thwart its introduction in the district, apparently backed up by certain rayon officials.

#### GEORGIAN ADVERTISING SHOULD 'STUDY CAPITALIST TECHNIQUES'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 July 1986 carries on page 3 Tengiz Peradze's 1,500-word article elaborating on one published in the literary weekly LITERATURULI SAKARTVELO on 14 March 1986, concerning the need to upgrade the techniques and quality of product advertising and marketing. The bulk of the article focuses specifically on the need to incorporate photo graphics [fotografika] into the overall endeavor, inasmuch as "traditional art techniques, developed over the centuries, are no longer enough." It is noted, moreover, that the Baltic republics already have considerable experience in this regard.

The other focus is on Georgia's general lag in advertising. Products need to be sold, and it is wrong to think otherwise. "Here, unfortunately, instead of advertising seeking out customers, the customers are obliged to seek out the advertising," and such advertising as is available (in newspapers, bulletin boards, and the like) vanishes as quickly as it appears.

In contrast, Western businessmen [biznesmeny]--whom no one accuses of not knowing the value of a dollar--spend huge sums on advertising, confident that it pays. U.S. business schools have substantial courses in advertising and marketing. "However great the differences between capitalist and socialist advertising, [capitalist] experience is worth studying." To be sure, all such work must be coordinated with the ideological services.

#### TURKISH COMMUNISTS PUBLISH GEORGIAN TREATISE ON ECONOMY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 August 1986 carries on page 4 an unsigned 200-word KOMUNISTI item concerning the publication of a Georgian treatise on economy in YOL VE AMAC, the organ of the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee. The work is "Social Structure of the Village Economy in Eastern Turkey," by Candidate of Economics and Marneuli Gorkom First Secretary Nodar Komakhidze, who did extensive research on Turkish economic history. It was first published in 1984 in the TRUDY of the USSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Institute. Turkish communists asked the CPSU Central Committee to arrange for its publication in their organ.

#### VALUE OF SEPARATE YOUTH HOUSING IN GEORGIA QUESTIONED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 August 1986 carries on page 2 Sh. Amashukeli's 1,600-word article examining the pluses and minuses of building separate youth housing complexes, with construction to be carried out by young people themselves--in the context of recent proposals on the national level as reported, in particular, on 28 April 1986 in PRAVDA. Projects of this sort in Kaliningrad near Moscow in the late 1970s, followed by similar successes in Sverdlovsk, brought out a number of advantages: A remedy for the isolation so often suffered by new settlers in regular urban residential complexes; better social and family life for the young residents (fewer divorces, higher birth rates, children doing better in school); and the ability to attract a youthful work force to regions undergoing vital industrial development. Proposals of this sort call on the appropriate ministries and departments to help fund them. One eminently suitable location for a project of this sort, the author states, is Marneuli; the USSR Machine Building Ministry should fund it.

Although the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro examined and approved the proposal in July of this year, author Amashukeli raises a number of reservations. The idea of having young people participate in the construction is attractive, but it would take them away from their regular jobs; moreover, many young people are not really trained in construction skills. More important, he questions the desirability of segregating people by age. There is, after all, the warm tradition of grandmothers and grandfathers living with young families, contributing to children's upbringing and helping keep house. Moreover, residents of youth housing complexes, in time, do age--what then?

Finally, the author notes that the problem of housing is still an acute one. Although some 150,000 families received new apartments in the 11th Five-Year Plan, there are still 105,000 on the waiting list (59,000 in Tbilisi)--some of whom have been waiting for 20 years. He concludes that a focus on the need for youth housing must not be allowed to disrupt attention to these concerns.

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